# TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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## PACTS PUZZLE DEMOCRATS UP FOR ELECTION

### Treaty Foes Want Revenge, but Fear to Vote Against Ratification Because of Coming Election.

Senate Democrats are wavering between a thirst for revenge and fear of the people's wrath if they satisfy it.

Confronted with the necessity of voting either for or against the four-power Pacific treaty and other achievements of the Washington arms conference, their impulse is to vote "No" and thus avenge, if possible, the fatal Republican opposition to the Versailles peace treaty, including the League of Nations covenant.

At the same time they realize that the work of the conference is approved by an overwhelming majority of voters in all sections of the country and that obstructive tactics, disposed obviously by spiteful motives, would no doubt be rebuked at the polls next November.

Fifteen of the 36 Democrats in the senate come up for re-election this year as well as all of the members of the house.

Far-sighted Democratic senators and party leaders are consequently thinking hard. Democratic newspapers, with few exceptions, are urging ratification of the treaties. William J. Bryan and Alton B. Parker, former Democratic nominees for president, have publicly announced their support of the treaties and urged the Democratic senators to vote for their ratification.

**Cox Opposes Pacts.**

Thus far the only positive opposition to the treaties outside the senate has come from James M. Cox, Democratic nominee for president in 1920; Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to former President Wilson, and a small clique of former officials of the Wilson administration.

Woodrow Wilson himself is said to have spoken no word in opposition to the new treaties, but it is considered unlikely that he will grieve his life away if any one or all of them are defeated. It is regarded also as significant that Tumulty and other Democrats very close to him are openly in opposition.

The fact that Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, one of the arms conference delegates, is leading the fight for ratification of the treaties, is particular galling to the Democratic senators.

For it was Lodge who lead also the fight for reservations which finally prevented ratification of the Versailles treaty, thus incurring the bitter hostility of the Wilson Democrats.

Lodge is up for re-election again this year and the Democrats realize that ratification of the treaties would greatly help him in his campaign. Hence Lodge's defeat is one of the chief objectives of Democratic leaders, they are both thus to play into one hand.

**Fear Fight on Issue.**

On the other hand, by a curious paradox, they fear that by defeating ratification they would force an issue which might bring Democratic disaster not only in Massachusetts but in Ohio and other states.

The influence of Senator Underwood of Alabama, Democratic floor leader, and Senator Pomerene of Ohio is considered as likely to keep enough Democratic senators in line to insure ratification.

Underwood, who President Harding wisely made a member of the arms conference delegation, is believed and respected by his party colleagues and his strong advocacy of the treaties is having great weight.

Pomerene, a Democratic member of the foreign relations committee with President Harding's home state, is a forceful advocate of the treaties and his judgment is highly respected.

Of the 15 Democratic senators up for re-election this year, only Reed of Missouri has had the courage to come out flat-footedly against ratification. Reed, it is recalled, was one of the two "irreconcilable" Democratic opponents to the League of Nations.

Hitchcock of Nebraska and Pittman of Nevada are opposed to ratification without reservations but likely to line up for the treaties in whatever form they are finally voted on.

The other 12, all of whom are expected to vote to ratify, are: Ashurst of Arizona, Culberson of Texas, Gerry of Rhode Island, Jones of New Mexico, Kendrick of Wyoming, King of Utah, McKellar of Tennessee, Myers of Montana, Pomerene of Ohio, Swanson of Virginia, Trammell of Florida and Williams of Mississippi.

## Minister Blows In Wind Blew Inn as Sin Breezes Out

Whatever fondness the Rev. John Roach Straton, Williamson, law enforcement commissioner for Chicago, may have had for ginger ale has been entirely repudiated.

Rev. Mr. Williamson, accompanied by a brace of reporters and a civilian friend, started out recently to discover the booze and "wild women" and to infest Chicago cabarets. He visited the Wind Blew Inn, reputed to be one of Chicago's wildest; the Rouge and Colosimo's.

Throughout his pilgrimage Rev. Mr. Williamson consumed quantities of ginger ale and coffee but his plea that waiters for "something with a kick in it" fell on deaf ears.

"You hafta bring your own," was the universal plaint of the servitors.

At 11 o'clock Rev. Mr. Williamson decided sin was not on a ramble that night and took a train for his suburban home.

## Monitor and Merrimac Changed Strategy of Sea War 60 Years Ago

Sixty years ago, on March 9, the Confederate ironclad Merrimac steamed away from her anchorage in Hampton Roads to attack what was expected to be a defenseless Union fleet. Instead she met the Monitor, later called the "Yankee Cheesebox On a Raft," and engaged in the first battle between ironclads, which changed the whole naval strategy of the world, and which has been described as the most momentous sea engagement ever fought.

## 6-Yr.-Old Flapper Soused; Baby Boy Bootlegger Found

The world's youngest bootlegger has been found in Davenport, Iowa. He is Marion Abney, five years old.

Gladys Berry, 6-year-old girl playmate of the Abney boy, came home one day under the influence of liquor. And just like the grown-ups, she endeavored to protect the source of supply when confronted by her parents. She said she had secured the drinks at a jewelry shop in the neighborhood.

D. T. Jones, the proprietor of the shop, was arrested on information filed by the girl's father. In court Marion Abney was the star witness and his testimony cleared the jeweler.

"I gave Gladys two glasses of wine when mamma was away and she drank it all," testified the 5-year-old lad.

## FRENCH ASSAIL U. S. DEBT NOTE

### Demand for Army Expenses Held as Blow to Plan for Reparations.

The demand by the United States for reimbursement to the extent of $241,000,000 for the expenses of its forces in the Rhineland before any reparations are paid has provoked surprise and perplexity in French official circles.

A French semi-official statement says the American claim comes exactly at the moment when the accord based on the Cannes project was about to be realized, and that it tends to destroy the whole system of reparations so laboriously elaborated by the allied experts.

The allied finance ministers met to consider the situation created by the memorandum handed to the reparations commission by Roland W. Boyden, the representative of the United States with the commission, asking the payment of the $241,000,000.

The memorandum, the text of which was made public, states that the cost of the American army of occupation up to May 1, 1921, was about $241,000,000. It sets forth that the allied governments, with the exception perhaps of Great Britain, had received payment for their armies of occupation, and that probably the British also were covered by a preceding arrangement.

"Therefore," the memorandum states, "the United States counts upon obtaining integral payment for the cost to May 1, with interest before any part of the German payments are distributed for reparations or other object."

## BANS FIRETRAPS FOR SICK VETS

### War Bureau Chief Orders Cleanup in Hospitals Held Unsafe.

The government will abandon or close up hospitals that are regular firetraps and are a menace to the thousands of bed-ridden patients among disabled service men confined in them, it has been decided by Director Forbes of the war veterans' bureau.

Forbes, in addition to removing sick veterans from dilapidated structures, to more modern structures, will proceed at once to hasten the building of new fireproof government hospitals.

Congress will receive a protest against further authorization for hospital buildings of wooden construction Director Forbes' policy will be to insist that construction work under the $16,000,000 fund allowed under the Langley bill, shall be modern in every detail.

Meanwhile there is expected to be a cleaning out of hospitals, treating former service men, when fire hazards are apparent.

Government experts will make an immediate survey to effect the removal of patients to safer hospitals. The first step was an order closing the Fox Hills hospital in New York, where 836 veterans, bed patients, were imperilled in a temporary structure.

## LANDRU CASE IS PLOT FOR NEW FRENCH PLAY

Charles Henry Hirsch, one of France's foremost playwrights and whose play, "La Danseuse Rouge," which depicits the life and death of Mata Hari, famous woman spy, shot during the war, had such a long run in Paris, now contemplates writing "Les Amours de Landru." For several weeks he has been busily engaged consulting various documents connected with the case and has often been seen taking sketches and notes in the Versailles court, where Landru was sentenced.

## NEWLY FRAMED BONUS MEASURE HIT BY MELLON

### House Formulates New Plan and Prepares to Pass It This Month if Possible.

The new soldiers' bonus bill as drawn by house Republicans was attacked by Secretary Mellon as involving "a dangerous abuse of government credit."

Replying to a request for the treasury's comment on the new bonus bill, Secretary Mellon, in a letter to Chairman Fordney of the house ways and means committee, made public by the treasury, sharply criticized the features of the proposed measure providing for loans by banks upon adjusted service certificates as indirect and "forced" borrowing by the government. He suggested that the "direct and regular way" to provide for a paid-up endowment insurance feature would be to authorize insurance certificates with provision for direct policy loans to be financed by the government.

The soldier bonus bill will be passed by the house Monday, March 20, unless plans completed by house Republican leaders are changed.

Under set rules of the house the bill can be called up on that date and by a two-thirds vote sent along to passage without opportunity being offered for changes, and on a direct vote on the bill itself. This will mean a vote for or a vote against a soldier bonus. It is confidently believed that the bill will get far more than the required two-thirds of all votes cast.

Some opponents of the measure in the house predicted that the bill would be unsatisfactory to both the country and the service men. They contended that it would not enable the men to get as much cash as they would have under the original cash plan and that the proposed advances by the banks, if made, would inflate credits to the extent of half a billion or more dollars over the period of the bank loans, thus increasing living costs.

Aside from the substitution of the bank loan provision for the cash payment plan, the bill as introduced is very similar to that previously passed by the house. The only immediate cash payments proposed are to veterans whose adjusted service pay would not exceed $50. Other veterans could select one of these four options:

Adjusted service certificate, combining a loan and insurance plan; vocational training, farm and home aid, land settlement.

**May Cost Four Billions.**

The ultimate cost of the bonus to the government, it was said, would depend upon the number of men selecting each of the options. It was estimated that the immediate cash payment to those entitled to not more than $50 each would be about $16,000,000. The final cost might range all the way from $1,000,000,000 to $4,750,000,000, the maximum figure being predicated upon all of the veterans selecting certificates and holding them until maturity or until their death. The adjusted service certificate would be dated October 1, 1922; would mature in 20 years, or at the death of the veteran and, in either case, would have a face value equal to the sum of: (1) the adjusted service credit of the veteran increased by 25 per cent plus; (2) interest thereon for 20 years at the rate of 4½ per cent compounded annually. The total amount would be approximately equal to 3.015 times the adjusted service credit of the veteran.

This credit would be figured on the basis of $1,25 for each day of overseas service and $1 for each day of home service, but in no event could the credit exceed $500 in the case of a veteran who performed no oversea service, $625 in the case of a veteran who served overseas.

Prior to Sept. 30, 1925, any national bank or any bank or trust company incorporated under the laws of any state, territory, possession or the District of Columbia, would be authorized to loan to a veteran on the certificate any amount not in excess of 50 per cent of the adjusted service credit

Continued on Page Two.

## News, Views and Reviews in This Paper

IN A NOTE to Italy the United States government refuses to participate in the Genoa economic conference. The reason for the refusal is that it doesn't want to become unnecessarily involved in European questions. The ship of state is being handled by capable hands.

"Why a Nation Went to Smash," is the title of William T. Ellis' Sunday school lesson this week.

French are now growling because the United States wants $241,000,000 for the upkeep of its army of occupation in Germany before any more reparation money is paid to the allies by Berlin. France seems to think the U. S. treasury is inexhaustible.

Congress has not passed a bonus bill yet. It has created a new plan of payment which will not take much cash right now, but will cost a little more in the long run. Comptroller of the Currency Crissinger and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon have assailed the plan. Meanwhile four and one-half million ex-soldiers are waiting for the country to show its appreciation of their services in preventing Germany from winning the war and levying an indemnity on Americans.

Workers, shirkers and jerkers are three breeds of folks. Workers never kick. Kickers never work. —Sandles.

Secretary of Labor Davis is trying to avert the threatened soft coal miners' strike scheduled to begin on April 1.

The Pacific treaty, up before the senate for ratification, would secure the peace of the world, according to Senator Underwood, Democratic floor leader, in a speech urging favorable action.

Democrats would like to vote against the treaties drawn up by the arms conference for revenge but they are fearful that the people will take it out on them when election day comes.

## Lodge Opens Fight to Ratify Treaty

Termination of the Anglo-Japanese alliance and substitution of a political system actuated by peace in the Pacific was declared in the senate by Senator Lodge, Massachusetts, Republican leader and member of the American arms delegation, as the main purpose of the four-power Pacific treaty.

The Anglo-Japanese arrangement, Senator Lodge declared, was regarded by the delegation as the most dangerous element in this government's relations with the Far East. He asserted that if the Four Power pact with its clause abrogating the alliance failed, the naval limitation agreement also would be endangered resulting in "failure of the conference."

"Senators should bear in mind that the four power treaty would endanger the treaty for the limitation of naval armament and the failure of the naval treaty would shock and startle the world and bitterly disappoint the American people. We must not forget the close relation between the two treaties. The defeat of the four power treaty would mean the failure of the conference. Let there be no illusion on that point."

## WATCHA LIKE?

**Mrs. Eugene Graves, Genesee, Pa.**—"The Blade is a fine family newspaper. I like the variety column very much."

**Mrs. W. J. Fiske, Homer, N. Y.**—"Moral principles of The Blade are first-class. Its world news is condensed. It is really a wonderful paper."

**E. S. Carpenter.**—"I would feel lonesome without the weekly visits of The Blade. I like it all the way through."

**C. W. Law, Westmoreland, Tenn.**—"I like the entire paper. Ellis' writings are worth the subscription price. I approve especially of the stand you take for prohibition."

**Edmund W. Harvey, Zanesville, Ohio.**—"It is a wonder to us that you can publish a paper like yours for such a low price."

# U. S. WON'T PARTICIPATE IN GENOA CONFERENCE

## DAVIS TRIES TO AVERT WALKOUT IN COAL MINES

### Chiefs Say Miners' Vote Favors Strike April 1 Unless New Wage Agreement Is Made.

Secretary of Labor Davis broke the silence he has maintained during the days in which the government has actively sought intervention in the impending coal strike, to urge mine operators and the miners' union in the name of common sense to get together and save the country from the costly results of a strike.

"The government has no desire to interfere unduly," he announced, "but has a duty to safeguard the interests of the people who will be seriously affected by the suspension of coal mining."

Hope of averting a strike of miners on April 1 rests with the coal operators of western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois accepting the appeal of Secretary of Labor Davis for a wage conference of operators and miners, according to the statement of President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America.

The union, Mr. Lewis declared, is ready to meet the operators of the four states, which comprise the central competitive field at "any time and place."

Declaring that the operators were "morally bound" to meet the miners in the conference, Mr. Lewis added:

"Up to this time we have failed to bring the operators into a conference and the only thing that we can hope for now is that the government at Washington may succeed in bringing sufficient pressure to bear on these operators to compel them to meet us as they agreed they would do."

The strike vote of soft coal miners has been completed by local unions scattered throughout the country and though the exact returns are not known, officials of the United Mine Workers of America believe that nine-tenths or more of the workers cast their ballots for a walkout on April 1 unless a new wage agreement is made in the meantime.

## Pastor's Son Officiates at His Father's Wedding

Rev. Gottleib Andreae, 71, pastor of St. John's Evangelical Reformed church at Jersey City, and his family recently participated in a wedding. The minister himself was the bridegroom.

Others took roles as follows:

Officiating minister, Rev. Marcus Andreae, his second son.

Best man, Dr. Paul Andreae, his eldest son.

Flower girl, Hope Andreae, his granddaughter.

Miss Tosco Grimm, 49, was the bride.

Rev. Gottleib Andreae is the oldest minister in active service in Jersey City.

## STEVENSON'S "TREASURE ISLAND" TO BE INVADED

A party of American treasure seekers have reached San Jose, Costa Rica, and applied to the government for permission to search for gold that is supposed to have been buried on Cocos island. This island, 545 miles southwest of Panama, is the locale of Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island."

Adventurers have at one time and another visted this uninhabited spot in search of Spanish gold which Captain W. L. Morgan and his pirate crew are supposed to have stolen from Spanish churches in Peru in 1820.

They invariably returned empty-handed.

## Given Seat Among Lords

— Copyright, Underwood & Underwood.

LADY RHONDDA, widow of the wartime food controller of Great Britain, is the first woman in centuries to be given the right to a seat in the House of Lords. The committee of privileges of the House of Lords granted her petition, filed more than a year ago, that she be permitted to take the seat made vacant by the death of her husband. She will be allowed to vote.

## SAYS PEACE OR WAR REAL TREATY ISSUE

Describing the four-power Pacific treaty as "the real treaty of peace," of the arms conference, Senator Underwood of Alabama, the Democratic senate leader and a member of the American delegation to the conference, told the senate that he would vote for the pact's ratification in the same spirit which actuated him to support the treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations.

The real issue, the Democratic leader declared, was whether the United States was ready to give its sanction to an arrangement for "peace by mutual understanding," or desired to continue "the opportunity for war that has threatened us in the past two decades."

Mr. Underwood asserted that he did not regard the treaty as an alliance, but added that even if it were, and were founded on arbitration rather than force, he would support it. To argue, on the other hand, that because it was not based on force it was valueless was declared by the Alabama senator to be reverting to the philosophy of past ages.

Recounting how he had supported the League of Nations, he said he had approached the work of the arms conference ready to welcome any new effort to establish peace by international understanding rather than by the power of the sword.

**Pact Political Settlement.**

"The four-power treaty," he continued, "represents a political settlement which undoubtedly was necessary before the treaty providing for the limitation of armaments was signed; that is, if the agreement to limit armaments was intended to mean more than a mere saving of money to the nations who had engaged in the wild race of building battleships.

"The terms of the treaty clearly call for a conference to consider difficulties that may arise, just as the conference on the limitation of armaments was called in Washington some months ago. It is a conference in which all of the four powers must agree and none of the powers will be bound in advance in any way. In other words the agreements that are reached must be made by the unanimous consent of all.

"You may call the Versailles treaty an alliance. I voted for it because I believed that it was a sincere effort to secure the peace of the world by mutual understanding. The present treaty is not an alliance, but if it were an alliance, intended to keep the peace through abitration rather than through force, I should support it. The dangers of past alliances have not been due to the fact that they were binding agreements between the powers that signed them, but because they contemplated the use of force for the benefit of the signatory powers. An alliance based on right and justice between nations, intended to aid in securing the peace of the world, would not be offensive to me. The first step in any effort to keep the peace among nations must be based upon a mutual agreement to respect the rights of others. The four-power pact does that.

**Peace Real Issue.**

"If the senate of the United States ratifies this pending treaty, I am fully satisfied that there will disappear not only any real cause for war, but there will no longer exist the opportunity for war that has threatened us in the past two decades; and peace will be established between the four great sea powers that now control the destinies of the Pacific ocean.

"This is the real issue involved in the four-power treaty. The issue of peace in the Orient, the issue of safety to our country, the issue of the lives of our young men, who should be saved from this danger for the upbuilding of a greater America."

## Kan. Wheat Crop Improved by Rain

Increased moisture has improved the condition of Winter wheat in Kansas, while a lack of it has resulted in a poor condition of the crop in parts of Nebraska, Colorado and New Mexico, the department of agriculture reported in its crop review for the last half of February. In Illinois, Indiana and Ohio some damage was reported from alternate freezing and thawing; conditions were said to be favorable in central Iowa, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia, while a lack of snow cover in southern Iowa and Wisconsin was reported to be retarding growth. Condition of Winter rye was said to be generally favorable in the central states. The report noted indications of a general tendency toward increased acreage of cotton, with land being prepared for planting in Oklahoma and Texas and some planting already done in southern Texas and Florida.

Prospects for this season's fruit crop were said to be generally favorable, although some injury was reported to fruit buds in southern Wisconsin.

Live stock was reported to be in generally good condition and health, with Winter losses slight, and pastures and ranges also to be improved by moisture.

## PARLEY TO BE TOO POLITICAL, NOT ECONOMIC

### Nation Doesn't Want to Become Too Deeply Involved in the Political Affairs of Europe.

Because it believes there has been an exclusion of questions which makes it not primarily an economic conference but rather "one of a political character" in which it "could not helpfully participate," the American government has declined to take part in the international economic and financial conference in Genoa next month.

The declination was conveyed in a note from Secretary Hughes to Ambassador Ricci of Italy, who had presented the invitation extended by his government pursuant to the resolution adopted by the allied governments at the Cannes conference.

**Message to Envoy Ricci.**

The text of the message sent by Secretary Hughes to Ambassador Ricci follows:

"Excellency,

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's note transmitting the invitation addressed by the Italian government to the government of the United States to take part in an 'economic and financial' conference to be convened at Genoa pursuant to the resolution adopted on Jan. 6, 1922, by the allied governments in conference at Cannes.

"I have also received your later notes with respect to American representation, the proposed agenda, and the postponement of the date of the conference.

"Since the receipt of your excellency's first note the question of American participation in the proposed conference has had the most earnest attention. I am sure that you will realize that the government of the United States must take a deep interest in any conference which holds promise of effective measures to promote the economic rehabilitation of Europe, since not only do we keenly desire the return of prosperity to the people who have suffered most severely from the wastes and dislocations of war, but it is also manifest that there can be no improvement in world conditions in the absence of European recuperation.

"It is with this sympathetic spirit, and with the utmost reluctance to withhold its support from any appropriate effort to atain this object, that the government of the United States has examined the resolution adopted at Cannes and the suggested agenda for the conference.

**Really a Political Conference.**

"I regret to inform your excellency that, as a result of this examination, it has been found impossible to escape the conclusion that proposed conference is not primarily an economic conference, as questions appear to have been excluded from consideration without the satisfactory determination of which the chief causes of economic disturbance must continue to operate, but is, rather, a conference of a political character in which the government of the United States could not helpfully participate.

"This government cannot be unmindful of the clear conviction of the American people, while desirous, as has been abundantly demonstrated, suitably to assist recovery of the economic life of Europe, that they should not unnecessarily become involved in European political questions.

"It may be added, with respect to Russia, that this government, anxious to do all in its power to promote the welfare of the Russian people, views with the most eager and friendly interest every step taken toward the restoration of economic conditions which will permit Rusia to regain her productive power, but the conditions, in the view of this government, cannot be secured until adequate action is taken on the part of those chiefly responsible for Russia's present economic disorder.

"It is also the view of this government—and it trusts that this view is shared by the governments who have called the conference—that, while awaiting the establishment of the essential bases of productivity in Russia, to which reference was made in the public declaration of this government on March 25, 1921, and without which this government believes all consideration of economic revival to be futile, nothing should be done looking to the obtaining of economic advantages in Russia which would impair the just opportunities of others, but that the resources of the European people should be free from such exploitation and that fair and equal economic opportunity, in their interest as well as in the interest of all the powers, should be preserved.

"While this government does not believe that it should participate in the proposed conference, it sincerely hopes that progress may be made in preparing the way for the eventual discussion and settlement of the fundamental economic and financial questions relating to European recuperation which press for solution.

"Accepting, excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

"CHARLES E. HUGHES."

# WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

PETTY POLITICS is the world's greatest befuddling agency. It doesn't always matter what the political complexion of the agency. Becloud the issue, misrepresent the principles and purposes involved; that is its mission. Any liberal-minded person welcomes differences of opinion, but willful misrepresentation is reprehensible to honest minds.

These introductory sentences are called forth by the attempt now being made to befuddle the minds of Americans with reference to the Pacific treaty, born of the recent Washington conference.

It is now the purpose of a number of Democrats, aided and abetted by a few recalcitrant Republicans and irreconcilable political freaks, to make the public believe there is something sinister behind the Pacific pact, that it is the work of Japan and England, that the diplomats of these two nations have put something over on the American members of the conference.

**Cox Emerges From the Wreck.**

See who's here! On a recent day in Washington that exclamation would have applied to Mr. James M. Cox's appearance in the capital city of the nation. His resurrection had not been announced. He just bobbed up out of the wreckage of the landslide of Nov. 2, 1920. The reappearance of Jimmy, after everybody supposed he had reached the depths of impenetrable oblivion, was a great surprise. There was no doubt about the resurrection. Identification was complete. He was the same Jimmy. He was full of motives, one of which seems to have been to thrill Democratic senators and inspire them in the work of defeating the four-power pact and rob the administration of the glory of having started the world on the way toward a period of peace and understanding.

How much influence the victim of the 1920 catastrophe wielded is not known. But he had scarcely left town when Mr. William J. Bryan appeared. His mission was to line up the Democrats for the treaty which Cox aimed to defeat. Here, then, we have the old-timer who has to his credit three defeats for the presidency against the upstart who has had only one.

**"The Real Treaty of Peace."**

Senator Underwood, Democratic member of the American delegation to the recent arms conference, has shown the absurdity of opposition to the treaty. He declares the real issue is whether the United States is ready to give its sanction to an arrangement for "peace by mutual understanding," or desires to continue "the opportunity for war that has threatened us in the past two decades."

This strong presentation of alternatives, by a man of Mr. Underwood's unquestioned statesmanship, makes the whippersnapper politicians of his party look ridiculous.

Senator Underwood declares that he doesn't regard the treaty as an alliance, but adds that even if it were, and were founded upon arbitration rather than force, he would support it.

**Hughes Author of Treaty.**

To correct rumors, and to rebuke those who make misrepresentations and vile insinuations for political purposes, Secretary Hughes, chairman of the recent conference, has let it be known that he wrote the treaty.

Against the statement of the secretary of state the sensational Hearst newspaper publications, which are opposed to the treaty because of Hearst's hatred of England, declare it was written by Balfour and an aid, on their way to this country to attend the conference.

Mr. Hughes declares that failure to ratify the treaty "would be nothing short of a national calamity." He also says "there isn't the slightest mystery about the treaty or basis of suspicion regarding it."

The secretary's statement settles all questions as to the authorship of the pact. He has made the facts plain to the American people, in his usual dispassionate way, and they will accept what he says. The yowling of the opponents will not destroy the confidence the great body of Americans have in him. In words as plain as he can make them, without divulging all the negotiations of the conference, he lets it be known that America had her own way.

**Little Doubt of Outcome.**

This paper feels that the minds of its readers, if they fear the outcome of the controversy, should be set at rest. The treaty is suffering the travail that all great questions have had to undergo. Even the United States constitution had to battle for existence. There always have been and always will be differences of opinion on great public questions.

But the big things that deserve to win usually come out all right. This treaty will, in all probability, be ratified. The opposition of the Coxes, Tumultys, Borahs, Reeds, LaFollettes, and of senators who are for politics first, last and all the time will not prevail against the forces that are working faithfully and conscientiously for the ratification of this peace measure.

# WANTS PUBLIC TO HELP HALT MINERS' STRIKE

## National Grange Master Declares Proposed Coal Walkout in April Menaces Life of U. S.

Protest against a possible strike of mine workers and railroad employes is voiced in a letter read to every county and local subordinate branch of the National grange in a movement initiated by S. J. Lowell of Fredonia, N. Y., master of the grange, to focus public opinion on the situation.

Eight thousand granges to which Mr. Lowell's letter was sent, were asked to ascertain the opinion of their members and to make public the findings as well as any action taken by them.

'I want you to voice your protest," he wrote, "against any owners or management of railroads or owners of coal mines, or workers in either, creating a condition which will stop the progress of our recovery from the terrible scourge of war. We are doing our part and we demand that both capital and labor do theirs. Whatever differences may exist between them must be adjusted without stopping the wheels of commerce."

**Senators Get Copies**

Copies of the letter were sent also to members of the United States senate, Mr. Lowell said, and replies endorsing his efforts have been received from many of them, including Senators McNary, of Oregon; Keyes, of New Hampshire; Fernald, of Maine; Page, of Vermont; Moses, of New Hampshire; Willis, of Ohio; and Poindexter, of Washington.

The text of Mr. Lowell's letter to the grange membership reads:

"The time has now arrived when it seems pertinent that the grange should express itself in no uncertain terms in protest of a possible strike of mine workers and railroad employes.

'If a coal strike takes place, as seems possible in April, the production of the fuel, upon which the prosperity and well-being of millions depend, will cease. Although it is claimed that coal enough to last for a month or more is now above ground, any stoppage of production obviously will result in high prices in the near future. If railroad workers strike, the transportation upon which the food of millions depend, will stop.

**Strike Spells Ruin**

"A railroad strike, now, means farmers' products remaining unsold and spoiling in his barns. And that may mean famine, suffering and perhaps death in the cities. It means farm supplies piled up in railroad yards while fields wait for seeds, fertilizer and machinery necessary to make them productive.

"A strike in April at planting time wrecks a year's crop production plans.

"A coal strike comes less directly home to our people than to the people living in the cities, but an obligation to help makes it clear that the interest of all, and not of a class or group is paramount in this republic. It is none the less pressing because our interest in this is secondary and financial, instead of primary and vital.

"If coal production stops people will suffer, and the spectacle of a comparatively small group of men and interests seizing the weapon of human misery and human suffering in order to impose their will, and their refusal to deal fairly with one another, and make others pay the penalty, is preposterous in this nation and time.

**Will Prevent Strike**

"The decision of every member of the grange to do his part in building up an overwhelming public opinion for a fair and just settlement and the enforcement of such settlement to the utmost, will prevent any strike. Owners, workers and the government must feel the power of this public opinion.

"No man or set of men in this country can succeed against a united public sentiment.

"I want you to voice your protest against any owners or management of railroads, or owners of coal mines, or workmen in either creating a condition that will stop the progress of our recovery from the terrible scourge of war. And express it in terms that will leave no doubt in any mind that we are in no way to be used to further the interests of either to the advantage of one over the other.

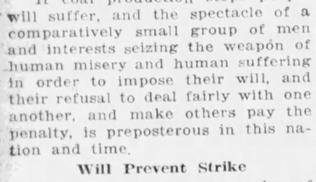
'We are doing our part and it is not unfair for us to demand that both capital and labor do theirs. Whatever differences may exist between them must be adjusted without stopping the wheels of commerce.

"I am expecting you to take active interest in helping to promote the public sentiment that will bring this about. Whenever possible make every effort to have the opinion of your grange reported in the newspapers of your county so that this protest against an impending menace may be widely noticed."


# MINERALIZED WATER ROUTS CHICKEN LICE

**Tablets Dropped into Drinking Founts Banish Vermin, Make Fowls Grow Faster and Increase Egg Yield.**

Any poultry raiser can easily rid his flock of lice and mites, make chickens grow faster and increase their egg yield by simply adding minerals to the fowls' drinking water. This does away with all bother, such as dusting, greasing, dipping and spraying. The necessary minerals can now be obtained in convenient tablets, known as Paratabs. Soon after the fowls drink the mineralized water,



all lice and mites leave them. The tablets also act as a tonic conditioner. The health of the fowls quickly improves, they grow faster and the egg yield frequently is doubled. Little chicks that drink freely of the water never will be bothered by mites or lice.

The method is especially recommended for raisers of purebred stock, as there is no risk of soiling the plumage. The tablets are warranted to impart no flavor or odor to the eggs and meat. This remarkable conditioner, egg tonic and lice remedy costs only a trifle and is sold under an absolute guarantee. The tablets are scientifically prepared, perfectly safe, and dissolve readily in water.

Any reader of this paper may try them without risk. The laboratories producing Paratabs are so confident of good results that to introduce them to every poultry raiser they offer two big $1 packages for only $1. Send no money, just your name and address—a card will do—to the Paratab Laboratories, Dept. 860, 1100 Coca Cola Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., and the two $1 packages, enough for 100 gallons of water, will be mailed. Pay the postman $1 and postage on delivery, and if you are not delighted with results in 30 days—if your chickens are not healthier, laying more eggs and entirely free from lice and mites—your money will be promptly refunded. Don't hesitate to accept this trial offer as you are fully protected by this guarantee.


## The Bonus Plan

—Ireland in Columbus Dispatch.

## APPEARS AS FUGITIVE, GETS MEDAL AS HERO

Frank Dolan, a quartermaster on the United States steamer Centennial State, has just received an award of medals in London for rescuing a comrade from drowning in the Thames last October. His act was described as one of the bravest deeds ever done in the London docks.

He received the silver medal of the Royal Humane society and an award from the Carnegie Trust fund.

Dolan was serving on the Montana at the time of the rescue and dived into the water to save a man who had fallen between that ship and the pier at a time when a strong swell was running and Dolan ran a risk of being crushed between the ship and the wharf.

The services of Scotland Yard and the New York Police department were engaged in order to find Dolan and make the awards. When he heard that the New York police were looking for him Dolan appeared in a police station in that city much perturbed and declaring that he had "committed no crime."

## German Arms for Mexico

The offer of several German factories to sell cheap to Mexico large quantities of war material has been approved by several officials of the war department.

## Didn't See the Joke

Johann Kirsch "played" burglar for a joke at the home of his friend, Carl Heinrich of Berlin. He was shot and killed by Heinrich.

# TWO MOTHERS SEEK CONGRESSIONAL SEAT

Mrs. Winifred Mason Huck, daughter of the late Congressman William E. Mason of Illinois, has announced that she seeks the office held by her father until his death.

Mrs. Huck has four children.

Mrs. Mary Belle Spencer, public guardian of Cook county, has announced her candidacy for the same office.

Mrs. Spencer has two children.

Mrs. Huck will base her campaign plan on sound knowledge acquired while one of the principal aids of her father in one campaign after another. Each of the four children will have a part.

Her platform will be based on information gathered through years of observation—from the standpoint of a woman and a mother—and upon concrete knowledge garnered at the school of citizenship conducted by woman voters.

In addition to the help of her children Mrs. Huck will have the aid and counsel of her brothers, both prominent attorneys.

Mrs. Spencer will base her campaign plan on knowledge garnered through the practice of law in Chicago, her knowledge of the federal statutes and through observation gained in years of work in the juvenile and county courts as guardian of scores of orphaned children.

Her two children also will be used to the best advantage. One, however, is but three months old.

Mary Belle Spencer, Jr., the other child, will be placed upon the "stump" to "vamp" votes for her mother. She is only 2 years and a fraction.

Mrs. Spencer's principal campaign plank is knowledge of the scope of federal laws and a determination to exclude sentiment from legislation.

Both women are determined to wage a desperate fight for the office. Their bonnets and their babies are in the ring.

May the best mother win!

# U. S. MAY LOSE KENTUCKY CAVE

## Congress Urged to Speed Act to Make Mammoth Cave National Park.

Unless the government acts soon, a will, with a strange request, may prevent the purchase of Mammoth cave, Kentucky, as a national park.

This was pointed out by Stephen T. Mather, director of national parks, in a report recently issued. A move for the purchase of the cave as a national park is now under way and has been urged upon congress for action.

"The 3,000 acres sought for the park purposes at the entrance to Mammoth cave," says Mr. Mather's report, "are in private hands under the terms of a famous will which dictated that the land must be held in trust until such time as the death of the last of the named heirs occurs, when it is to be sold at public auction in its entirety.

"Because of the advanced age of the two surviving heirs, it may be expected that it will not be long before this world-famed cavern will be sold under the hammer, and unless some means are found to take it over nationally at that time either through congressional appropriation or through donation of some public-spirited individual or organization, the cave will be lost for all time as a national park possibility and will continue to be privately exploited.

"I trust congress will make an exception in its evident policy not to utilize public funds in the acquisition of park areas by purchase of the Great Mammoth cave of Kentucky."

## TO ALLOW BIBLE READING IN SCHOOLS OF ILLINOIS

Permission would be granted for reading the Bible in the public schools of Illinois under a provision adopted by the state constitutional convention framing new legislation for the state. The vote was 52 to 8.

The adoption came when J. W. Fifer, former governor and a delegate, changed his vote to give the measure the required 52 votes, after taking the floor twice during the debate to oppose the provision.

Under a decision of the state supreme court on religious liberty, the Bible at present cannot be read in the public schools.

# SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

ARGUMENT for reduction of railroad shop employes' wages on all western railroads was completed before the railroad labor board last week and the eastern roads presented their statistics.

Dr. Laura Black Stickney of Saco, Maine, city physician, has failed to realize her ambition to become the first woman mayor of a New England city. As the Republican nominee in a normally Republican town, she was defeated by Walter J. Gilpatrick, Democrat, who was mayor in 1911. The woman candidate for mayor of Bath, Maine, was also defeated by a man, the vote being 1,339 to 338.

Two South Carolina towns of Langley and Warrenville, both near Augusta, Ga., have been wiped out by a storm.

Eleven girls were killed and 30 severely injured in an explosion of powder which they were removing from cartridges in Typton, a short distance from Birmingham, Eng.

Overpowering three guards and smashing down doors, a gang of liquor robbers, believed to have numbered 30, escaped with 2,100 gallons of whisky from a warehouse at Burkittsville, Md. The stolen liquor was valued at $35,000.

Alexander Matherne, an American citizen, was murdered in the state of Vera Cruz, Mexico., on March 5, the state department has been advised by Vice Consul Hickerson at Tampico.

Eight men are probable entrants for the two seats on the Ohio supreme bench which will become vacant Jan. 1, 1923.

Army appropriation bill, reducing the size of the regular army to 115,000 enlisted men and 11,000 officers has been reported to the house.

A virtual blockade has been thrown around Fiume by Italian Commissioner Castelli, who issued orders forbidding entrance into the city of any but Fiume citizens and ordering the disarming of all private persons.

THREE towns in California, Portersville, Los Angeles and Fresno, all felt an earthquake shock last week which was recorded as a tremor of "pronounced intensity" at the Georgetown university. No damage was reported.

The German government has notified the allied reparations committee that it has placed on deposit Germany's sixth 10-day reparations payment, amounting to 31,000,000 gold marks.

President Harding and Mrs. Harding have gone to St. Augustine, Fla., for a brief vacation.

General Benjamin LeFevre, 84, lawyer, diplomat and Civil war veteran, died in Atlantic City last week. He served three terms in congress from Ohio and was United States consul at Muehlenberg, Germany, 50 years ago.

The Irish Free State bill formally passed its first reading in the British house of lords last week.

Nomination of Gerhard A. Bading of Wisconsin to be minister to Ecuador has been confirmed by the senate.

Far in advance of the debt-funding negotiations with foreign governments, officials of the United States expect that most of the debtors will find it impossible to adjust the debts on a 25-year maturity basis, as provided in the funding law.

Will H. Hays, former postmaster general, has taken up his duties as executive president of the motion picture manufacturers and distributors of America. Hays denied that he had been employed to bolster the industry against attacks on its morality.

Peace negotiations are under way between leaders of the rebel members of the Irish Republican army and Richard Mulcahy, former chief of staff of the army, and now minister of defense in the Irish provisional government. It is believed a solution of the troubles will be found.

TRIAL of Governor Len Small of Illinois on the charge of conspiracy to embezzle state funds has been postponed until April 3. The governor asked for 60 days delay on the grounds that his presence at the trial would interfere with the letting of road building contracts. The judge granted 30 days delay with the understanding that no more delays would be asked.

A stratum of lead, said to be one of the richest in the tri-state field of Oklahoma, Missouri and Kansas, has been discovered south of Caterville, Mo., at a depth of 70 feet.

The Manitoba legislature has unanimously adopted a resolution urging the dominion government to negotiate a trade reciprocity pact between the United States and Canada.

Advices from Hongkong say the strike of seamen there has been settled with an increase of 15 per cent in wages of seamen on trans-Pacific lines and 20 per cent for those in coastwise trade.

W. V. Matthews, formerly president of the defunct Pioneer State bank of Omaha, Nebr., has been sentenced to serve from one to 10 years in state prison for embezzling $200,000 of the bank's funds.

For the second time in nine days fire attacked the dominion arsenal at Quebec, destroying shops employing 200 workmen and doing damage estimated at $500,000.

A bomb explosion occurred in the American legation in Sofia, Bulgaria, last week. No one was injured but some damage was done to the building. Charles S. Wilson is the American minister.

Over 2,000 warring gold mine strikers were captured by British troops in South Africa when the miners staged a rebellion. Heavy casualties were inflicted upon the revolutionists.

Peasants in the Crimea, maddened by hunger and suffering, have gone on the warpath. They have been wrecking houses and looting shops. The cities have been attacked.

# RADIO EXTENSION URGED FOR FARM

## Expert Says Wireless Can Save Vast Sums for Agriculturist.

The radio telephone can save thousands of dollars for the farmer, as well as bring him the world's best entertainment, is the opinion of W. A. Wheeler, of the United States department of agriculture.

Radio, Wheeler says, not only makes the isolation of the farm a thing of the past but brings quickly to the farmer agricultural information needed in the intelligent conduct of his business.

Broadcasting of weather, crop and market reports is regarded by Mr. Wheeler as highly important to the farmer. He says:

**Farmers Isolated**

"There is no single use of radio, except for marine and aerial purposes, that should take precedence over its utilization for the benefit of agriculture. There are more than 32,000,000 farmers, nearly one-third of the population of the United States. Most of these persons are located where they are practically cut off from immediate contact with the outside world. Radio is the only means of getting to them quickly, at small cost, the economic information necessary in the proper conduct of their business.

"The department of agriculture has a comprehensive broadcasting program. Daily market reports on live stock, grain, cotton, hay, feed, fruits and vegetables are sent out virtually over the entire area of the United States and farmers can receive them either direct or with the aid of amateur operators. State market bureaus of agriculture colleges also have taken up the duty of broadcasting market and crop reports.

**Will Benefit Nation**

"As for music and entertainment, anything in the way of entertainment that will afford even a slight divertisement from his daily labors will immeasurably rebound to the benefit of the whole nation. In many instances the only entertainment available to the farmer comes by radiophone.

"The time element in dispatching weather, crop and market reports is a big factor affecting the value of radio to the farmer. In cutting hay or harvesting grain an hour's delay in receiving a weather report may mean a loss of thousands of dollars to a farmer. Prompt daily reports on the market enable him to determine when and where he will ship his products.

"When thousands of tons of food products are threatened with destruction by impending storms or flood, ordinary methods of communicating warnings are too slow. Market news must be received the same day to be of value. The radio is the only means of quickly communicating these various kinds of information to the farmer."

# BONUS MEASURE HIT BY MELLON

**Continued From Page One.**

plus interest at 4½ per cent from October 1, 1922.

**If Vet Should Die.**

If the veteran should die after making application for any one of the optional plans or for the cash and before the coming into force of the bill, Oct. 1, 1922, the government would pay to his estate the amount of the adjusted service credit.

Veterans electing to take the vocational training would be paid $1.75 for each day of attendance on or after Jan. 1, 1923, on a course of vocational training previously approved by the director of the veterans' bureau. The total payment under this plan, however, could not exceed 140 per cent of the amount of the adjusted service credit.

Under the farm and home aid section, veterans would be paid, in a lump sum or installments, an amount equal to the adjusted service credit increased by 40 per cent, upon satisfactory assurance that the money would be used in purchasing or making payments on a home or farm or improving a home or farm.

Those entitled to a bonus would include "any individual, a member of the military or naval forces of the United States at any time after April 5, 1917 and before Nov. 12, 1918, but does not include (1) any individual at any time during such period or thereafter separated from such forces under other than honorable conditions; (2) any conscientious objector who performed no military duty whatever or refused to wear the uniform, or (3) any alien at any time during such period or thereatfer discharged from the military or naval forces on account of his alienage."

**To Deduct $60.**

The bill would provide also that in computing adjusted service credit no allowance would be made "to any commissioned officer above the grade of captain in the army or marine corps, lieutenant in the navy, first lieutenant or first lieutenant of engineers in the coast guard, or passed assistant surgeon in the public health service."

In computing the adjusted service credit allowance would be made for time served from April 5, 1917, to July 1, 1919, less 60 days, this deduction being made on account of the $60 bonus paid at the time of discharge from the service.

## DECLARES AGE OF JAZZ IS SLOWLY ON DECLINE

This is the jazz age, says Dr. Lemuel H. Murlin of Boston university.

Dr. Murlin declared that there is a jazz note on everything, including religion. He said that this would pass off and that, in fact, it was already passing off and that the world would come out of it lucky to have escaped more serious results, following the tremendous breaking up process succeeding five years of war.

## Lives 3 Days in Motor Car

Trapped by a deep snow in northern Italy, a family of four persons lived for three days without food in an automobile. They had only melted snow to drink during this time.

# NEWS FROM CAPITAL

## What Congress Is Doing

The perplexing question of "who wrote the four-power Pacific treaty?" continued to vex senators opposed to the pact.

Senator Reed of Missouri suggested that the moot question of its authorship promised to become as famous a conundrum as "How old is Ann?"

Reed was among the senators fighting its ratification who declared that notwithstanding the statement of a high state department official that "who wrote it does not matter," the senate was entitled to know who did draft it before being called upon to approve it.

Senator Caraway, Democrat, Arkansas, sought unanimous consent to introduce his resolution for investigation of charges by Senator Poindexter, Republican, Washington, that "malign and unlawful influence" had been used to obtain votes against seating Senator Newberry, Republican, Michigan, in the Ford-Newberry election contest.

The house put back into the agricultural appropriation bill the $360,000 item for free seed which was cut out by the committee in framing the measure.

Friends of free seed, satisfied they could win again as they had for 20 years, carried on like a crowd at a carnival during the brief battle which they won by a vote of 145 to 65.

The senate concurred in the house amendments to the bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to approve exchanges of land within government forest reserves. The bill goes to the President.

Chairman Kahn of the house military committee told W. B. Mayo, chief of engineers for Henry Ford, that it would require years to thresh out legal entanglements and it was doubtful even then that the government would be able to accept the Detroit manufacturer's proposed contract for purchase and lease of Muscle Shoals.

A senate bill providing for consolidation of national forest lands was passed by the house with minor amendments.

A resolution giving effect to commercial travelers' treaties between the United States and Uruguay, Guatemala, Panama and Venezuela was reported favorably by the senate foreign relations committee.

Complete co-ordination of congress with the federal budget system was provided for by a change in senate rules adopted, 63 to 14, centralizing all money appropriating powers in the senate appropriations committee. Heretofore the army, navy, postoffice, agricultural and other appropriation bills have been considered by respective committees. The senate change follows the house centralization of money bills in the appropriations committee at the last session.

# URGES HOME LOAN BANKS

## Senator Calder to Revive Bill Aimed to Reduce the Rent Evil.

The establishment of home land banks, much along the lines of the present farm land banks, whereby the wage earner would be able to obtain long-time loans at low interest for the purpose of building a residence and escaping from the rent "evil," looms again as the announcement of Senator Calder, (Republican) of New York, that he probably would move soon for action on his proposed Home Land Bank act.

This bill has been buried in the committee on banking and currency of the senate since last April, and it is understood the committee does not favor its passage. However, a crisis in the building situation caused by the rise in the price of lumber of about 30 per cent, and increases in other building materials, has stirred Senator Calder, who himself is interested extensively in real estate and building operations.

The bill apparently has been sidetracked by the committee, of which Senator McLean (Republican), of Connecticut is chairman; but Calder is determined—if, in his opinion after an investigation, it will afford a speedy way out of the present "bad" situation—to move for action at once.

Calder's bill was largely aimed at helping workers in crowded cities such as New York, Brooklyn, Chicago and Philadelphia.

It proposes to divide the United States into 11 home loan bank districts, under the supervision of a special bureau of the treasury department. A commissioner of the federal home loan banks, appointed by the President, would administer the provisions of the act.

The bill proposes also to create co-operative building associations organized under state laws approved by the commissioner of federal home loan banks and operated under the supervision.

Ten or more such associations in any district, having combined assets of $5,000,000 or more, would be permitted to organize a federal home loan bank similar to the farm loan banks. These banks the bill proposes, would make long-time loans to members on first mortgages for not more than $10,000, repayable on the amortization plan.

# OHIO SOLONS GET GERMAN THREAT

## Society Says That Versailles Pact to Bring Ruined Civilization.

A new brand of German propaganda is penetrating Washington.

Resolutions adopted by local "branches" of the "Steuben Society of America" are being received by senators and representatives.

Senator Atlee Pomerene, of Ohio, has received resolutions purporting to have been adopted by the Cleveland branch demanding that the United States use its influence to obtain revision of the Versailles peace treaty by which Germany is required to pay war indemnities totaling $33,000,000.

Similar resolutions have been received by Senator Willis and all the Ohio members of the house.

Notwithstanding the U. S. Senate refused to ratify the Versailles treaty, after it was signed by President Wilson and the other American delegates, the resolutions call upon national law-makers "to bring the subject before their branches of the national government."

**Seeks Expressions**

Each, moreover, is asked to express his opinion on the subject.

The resolutions declare the American people "are under a moral obligation to rectify the treachery and erase the dishonor of the peace treaty of Paris, written in direct violation of the Fourteen Points."

"Until this treaty is revised there will be no peace in the world," they proclaim.

The insidious nature of the propaganda is seen in the following statement:

"The only excuse for the situation is the fiction that Germany was responsible for and caused the war."

**"Allies Started War"**

Secret treaties discovered in the Russian archives by the Soviet government are alleged to prove the allies started the war for the benefits they expected to reap from it. Then follows this significant statement:

"We are not to be misunderstood. We are above everything else Americans by nationality who hold the American traditions in deepest reverence. Our forbears were of the German race and we claim the same right of racial affinity that is extended to descendants of the English, Irish, French and other races, now Americans by birth and adoption."

Then follows a threat that if the Versailles treaty is enforced "a struggle for self-determination will develop which, considering the intellectual power of the German race, will substitute a German for an Irish question throughout the world, which can end only in wrecking civilization."

Spain's failure to recognize the Sultan made all the trouble in Morocco, declares a French officer.


**Colds Broken Quickly**

HILL'S CASCARA QUININE BROMIDE

If disagreeable weather always have Hill's handy. Stops Colds in 24 hours—La Grippe in 3 days. Standard remedy for two generations. No bad after effects. Safe and dependable. Demand red box bearing Mr. Hill's portrait and signature.

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"Reo" Cluster Metal Shingles, V-Crimp, Corrugated, Standing Seam, Painted or Galvanized Roofings, Sidings, Wallboard, Paints, etc., direct to you at Rock-Bottom Factory Prices. Positively greatest offer ever made.

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No. 111 25 cal., 7 shot, spec. at . . . $8.50

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No. 113 Brownie Automatic Revolver, American make, shoots 4 shots of 22 cal. ammunition. Blue steel finish. Special at . . . $4.25

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**Send No Money** Order today. Just send your name and address and say which revolver you want. Don't wait. Order at these prices today. Send no cash. We ship by return mail. Pay postman on arrival.

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**FREE KNIFE & CHAIN**

A handsome, up-to-date, gold finished waldemar chain and knife absolutely free with every watch at this special introductory offer. Our supply is limited, so send for yours today.

**Send No Money**

Just send your name and address. The watch with free knife and chain will be shipped C. O. D. postage prepaid. You take no risk. Our written guarantee with every watch insures protection. Send today—this offer holds good.

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**A Baby In Your Home**

Thousands of copies of a new book by by Dr. H. Will Elders are being distributed to women without cost. Every woman who wants children should read this book and learn all about STERILTONE and its wonderful effect in constitutional weakness. Many things are unfolded that the average woman has never been told before. For Free Book send name to Dr. H. Will Elders 303 St. Joseph, Mo.

**You Needn't Look Over 30**

Graying hair makes you seem old regardless of age. Restore the original color and seem younger. This is simple, safe and easy—Mary T. Goldman's Hair Color Restorer quickly stops the gray.

Send coupon today for free trial bottle and test as directed on a single lock. Note the wonderful perfectly natural color. See how easy to apply and how pleasant this scientific preparation is. Then when you have proved results, get a full-sized bottle from your druggist or direct.

Mary T. Goldman, 1640 Goldman Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Please send me your FREE trial bottle of Mary T. Goldman's Hair Color Restorer. The natural color of my hair is

jet black..... black or dark brown..... medium brown..... light brown, drab or auburn.....

Name .....

Address .....

Please print your name and address.


## French Cupid Encouraged

Citizens of France on reaching the age of 25 hereafter may marry without obtaining consent of their parents. Such is the bill which has just been passed by the French chamber. Heretofore French men and women under 30 could not wed without the authorization of their parents. Eloping is unknown in France.

## Oatmeal Explodes!

While oatmeal was being moved from one bin to another at an Elgin mill it exploded, causing serious injuries to five persons.


DYE OLD DRESS COAT, SKIRT WITH "DIAMOND DYES"

Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple any woman can dye or tint her worn, shabby dresses, skirts, waists, stockings, sweater, coverings, draperies, hangings, everything, even if she has never died before. Buy "Diamond Dyes"—no other kind—for perfect home dyeing is sure here. Diamond Dyes are guaranteed not to spot, fade, streak, or run. Tell your druggist whether the material you wish to dye is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton or mixed goods.

**8000 MILES GUARANTEE**

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Better Tires For Less Money

Big Hand Made Oversize Tires. Built to stand ruts and worse. None better. The big companies no longer guarantee mileage. Our A1 Ld. TREADS are Guaranteed 8000 Miles and adjusted on this mileage basis. Positively the New and Firsts at lowest prices ever offered. The absolute limit in tire bargains.

*Read These Prices*

| Size | Tires | Tubes |
|---|---|---|
| 28 x 3 | $ 7.70 | $ 1.65 |
| 30 x 3 | 7.80 | 1.65 |
| 30 x 3½ | 8.80 | 1.85 |
| 32 x 3½ | 11.00 | 2.25 |
| 31 x 4 | 12.10 | 2.35 |
| 32 x 4 | 14.10 | 2.45 |
| 33 x 4 | 14.30 | 2.50 |
| 34 x 4 | 14.50 | 2.55 |
| 35 x 4 | 14.70 | 2.60 |

**Send No Money**

Order now. You risk nothing. Just send name and address and size and number of tires and tubes wanted. We ship C. O. D. Pay only on arrival. Examine, then if not perfectly satisfied that these are the finest, most serviceable tires made and the greatest tire bargain you ever saw, return them. We will promptly refund your money, including postage. Take advantage of this liberal offer at once, while these low prices last.

*All orders shipped same day received.*

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**REMNANTS 6½**

Beautiful assortment of serges, Tricotines and pikas at less than wholesale. Blues, Wine, Gray, etc. Remnants of 4 and 5 yard lengths, sufficient for one garment. MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED. Save money. Make your own clothes. These remnants save you up to $1.00 a yard.

TEXTILE MILLS, DEPT. 1226 KANSAS CITY, MO.

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# THE BLIND MAN'S EYES

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

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Continued From Last Week.

Eaton got up, controlling himself under the insult of the other's manner.

"What business is it of yours?" he demanded.

"What business? Why, only that I'm Lawrence Hillward—that's all, my friend. What are you up to, anyway? Lawrence Hillward traveling with you! I never set eyes on you until I saw you on this train; and you take my telegram!" The charge was made slowly and distinctly; every one in the dining car—Eaton could not see every one, but he knew it was so—put down fork or cup or spoon and was staring at him. "What did you do it for? What was in it for you? What did you make with it?" the stout man blared on. "Did you think I wasn't on the train? What?

"I was in the washroom'" he continued, for the benefit of the car, "when the conductor went by with it. I couldn't take the telegram then and waited for the conductor to come back. When I got dressed, I found him, and he said you claimed the message. Say, hand it over now! What were you up to? What did you do that for?"

Eaton felt he was paling as he faced the blustering smaller man. He realized that the passengers he could see—those at the smaller tables—already had judged his explanation and found him wanting; the others unquestionably had done the same. Avery was gazing up at him with a sort of contented triumph.

"That telegram was for me, Conductor," he repeated.

"Get that telegram, Conductor!" the stout man demanded again.

"I suppose," Connery suggested, "you have letters or a card or something, Mr. Eaton, to show your relationship to Lawrence Hillward."

"No; I have not."

The man asserting himself as Hillward grunted.

"Have you anything to show you are Lawrence Hillward?" Eaton demanded of him.

"Did you tell any one on the train that your name was Hillward before you wanted this telegram?"

It was Harriet Dorne's voice which interposed; and Eaton felt his pulse leap as she spoke for him.

"I never gave any other name than Lawrence Hillward," the other declared.

Connery gazed from one claimant to the other. "Will you give this gentleman the telegram?" he asked Eaton.

"I will not."

"Then I shall furnish him with another copy; it was received here on the train by our express clerk as the operator. I'll go forward and get him another copy."

"That's for you to decide," Eaton said, and as though the matter was closed for him, he resumed his seat. He was aware that, throughout the car, the passengers were watching him curiously; he would have foregone the receipt of the telegram rather than that attention should be attracted to him in this way. Avery was still gazing at him with that look of quiet satisfaction; Eaton had not dared, as yet, to look at Harriet Dorne. When, constraining himself to a manner of indifference, he finally looked her way, she began to chat with him as lightly as before. Whatever effect the incident just closed had had upon the others, it appeared to have had none at all upon her.

"Are you ready to go back to our car now, Harriet?" Avery inquired when she had finished her breakfast, though Eaton was not yet through.

"Surely there's no hurry about anything today!" the girl returned. They waited until Eaton had finished.

"Shall we all go back to the observation car and see if there's a walk down the track or whether it's snowed over?" she said impartially to the two. They went through the Pullmans together.

The first Pullman contained four or five passengers; the next, in which Eaton had his berth, was both empty as they passed through. The porter had made up all the berths, and only luggage and newspapers and overcoats occupied the seats. The next Pullman also, at first glance, seemed to have been deserted in favor of the diner forward or of the club-car further back. The porter had made up all the berths there also, except one; and some one still was sleeping behind the curtains of Section Three, for a man's hand hung over the edge. It was a gentleman's hand, white, long, well-formed fingers, sensitive and at the same time strong. It was the berth of Harriet Dorne's father. Eaton gazed down at the hand as he approached the berth, and then he looked up quickly to the girl. She had observed the hand, as also had Avery; but, apparently, neither of them noticed anything strange either in its position or appearance. Their only care seemed to be to avoid brushing against it or their way down the aisle so as not to disturb the man behind the curtain; but Eaton, as he saw the hand, started.

He was the last of the three to see, and so the others did not notice his start. But so strong was the fascination of the hand in the aisle that he turned back and gazed at it before going on into the last car. Some eight or ten passengers—men and women—were lounging in the easy chairs of the observation room; a couple, ulstered and fur-capped were standing on the platform gazing back from the train.

The sun was still shining, and the snow had stopped some hours before; but the wind which had brought the storm was still blowing, and evidently it had blown a blizzard after the train stopped at four that morning. The canyon through the snowdrifts, bored by the giant rotary plow the night before, was almost filled; drifts of snow eight or, ten feet high and, in places pointing still higher, came up to the rear of the train; the end of the platform itself was buried under three feet of snow; the men standing on the platform could barely look over the higher drifts.

"There's no way from the train in that direction now," Harriet Dorne lamented as she saw this.

"There was no way five minutes after we stopped," one of the men standing at the end of the car volunteered. "From Fracroft on—I was the only passenger in sleeper Number Two, and they'd told me to get up; they gave me a berth in another car and cut my sleeper out at Fracroft—we were bucking the drifts about four miles an hour; it seemed to fill in behind about as fast and as thick as we were cutting it out in front. It all drifted in behind as soon as we stopped, the conductor tells me."

The girl made polite acknowledgement and referred to her two companions.

"What shall we do with ourselves, then?"

"Cribbage, Harriet? You and I?" Avery invited.

She shook her head. "If we have to play cards, get a fourth and make it auction; but must it be cards? Isn't there some way we can get out for a walk?"

"There's the top of the cars, Miss Dorne," Eaton suggested. "If we could get up there, we'd get a fairly decent walk and see everything."

"Good!" the girl applauded. "How do we get up?"

"I'll see the conductor about it," Eaton offered; and before Avery could discuss it, he started back through the train.

## CHAPTER VI.

### The Hand in the Aisle.

The man whose interest in the passenger in Section Three of the last sleeper was most definite and understandable and, therefore, most openly acute, was Conductor Connery. Connery had passed through the Pullmans several times during the morning—first in the murk of the dawn before the dimmed lamps in the cars had been extinguished; again later, when the passengers had been getting up; and a third time after all the passengers had left their berths except Dorne, and after nearly all the berths had been unmade and the bedding packed away behind the panels overhead. Each time he passed, Connery had seen the hand which hung out into the aisle from between the curtains; but the only definite thought that came to him was that Dorne was a sound sleeper.

Nearly all the passengers had now had breakfasted. Connery, therefore, took a seat in the diner, breakfasted leisurely and after finishing, went forward to see what messages had been received as to the relieving snow plows. Nothing definite yet had been learned; the snow ahead of them was fully as bad as this where they were stopped, and it would be many hours before help could get to them. Connery walked back through the train. Dorne by now must be up, and might wish to see the conductor. Unless Dorne stopped him, however, Connery did not intend to speak to Dorne. The conductor had learned in his many years of service that nothing is more displeasing to the sort of people for whom trains are held than officiousness.

As Connery entered the last sleeper, his gaze fell on the dial of pointers which, communicating with the push buttons in the different berths, tell the porter which section is calling him, and he saw that while all the other arrows were pointing upward, the arrow marked "3" was pointing down. Dorne was up, then—for this was the arrow denoting his berth—or at least was awake and had recently rung his bell.

Connery looked in upon the porter, who was cleaning up the washroom.

"Section Three's getting up?" he asked.

"No, Mistah Connery—not yet," the porter answered.

"What did he ring for?" Connery thought Dorne might have asked for him.

"He didn't ring. He ain't moved or stirred this morning."

"He must have rung." Connery looked to the dial, and the porter came out of the washroom and looked at it also.

"Fo' the lan's sake, I didn't hear no ring, Mistah Connery. It mus' have been when I was out on the platform."

"When was that?"

"Jus' now. There ain't been nobody but him in the car for fifteen minutes, and I done turn the pointers all up when the las' passenger went to the diner. It can't be longer than a few minutes, Mistah Connery."

"Answer it, then," Connery directed.

As the negro started to obey, Connery followed him into the open car. He could see over the negro's shoulder the hand sticking out into the aisle, and this time, at sight of it, Connery started violently. If Dorne had rung, he must have moved; a man who is awake does not let his hand hang out into the aisle. Yet the hand had not moved. Nothing was changed about it since Connery had seen it before. The long, sensitive fingers fell in precisely the same position as before, stiffly separated a little on from another; they had not changed their position at all.

"Wait!" Connery seized the porter by the arm. "I'll answer it myself."

He dismissed the negro and waited until he had gone. He looked about and assured himself that the car, except for himself and the man lying behind the curtains of Section Three, was empty. He slowed, as he approached the hand. He halted and stood a moment beside the berth, himself almost breathless as he listened for the sound of breathing within. He heard nothing, though he bent closer to the curtain. Yet he still hesitated, and retreating a little and walking briskly as though he were carelessly passing up the aisle, he brushed hard against the hand and looked back, exclaiming an apology for his carelessnes.

The hand fell back heavily, inertly, and resumed its former position and hung as white and lifeless as before. No response to the apology came from behind the curtains; the man in the berth had not roused. Connery rushed back to the curtains and touched the hand with his fingers. It was cold! He seized the hand and felt it all over; then, gasping, he parted the curtains and looked into the berth. He stared; his breath whistled out; his shoulders jerked, and he drew back, instinctively pressing his two clenched hands against his chest and the pocket which held President Jarvis' order.

The man in the berth was lying on his right side facing the aisle; the left side of his face was thus exposed; and it had been crushed in by a violent blow from some heavy weapon which, too blunt to cut the skin and bring blood, had fractured the cheekbone and bludgeoned the temple. The proof of murderous violence was so plain that the conductor, as he saw the face in the light, recoiled with starting eyes, white with horror.

He looked up and down the aisle to assure himself that no one had entered the car during his examination; then he carefully drew the curtains together again, and hurried to the forward end of the car where he had left the porter.

"Lock the rear door of the car," he commanded. "Then come back here."

He gave the negro the keys, and himself waited to prevent any one from entering the car at his end. Looking through the glass of the door, he saw the young man Eaton standing in the vestibule of the car next ahead. Connery hesitated; then he opened the door and beckoned Eaton to him.

"Will you go forward, please," he requested, "and see if there isn't a doctor—"

"You mean the man with red hair in my car?" Eaton inquired.

"That's the one."

Eaton started off without asking any questions. The porter, having locked the rear door of the car, returned and gave Connery back the keys. Connery still waited, until Eaton returned with the red-haired man, "D. S." He let them in and locked the door behind them.

"Are you a doctor?" Connery questioned the red-haired man.

"I am a surgeon; yes."

"That's what's wanted. Doctor—"

"My name is Sinclair. I am Douglas Sinclair, of Chicago."

Connery nodded. "I have heard of you." He turned then to Eaton. "Do you know where the gentleman is who belongs to Mr. Dorne's party?—Avery, I believe his name is."

"He is in the observation car," Eaton answered.

"Will you go and get him. The car-door is locked. The porter will let you in and out. Something serious has happened here—to Mr. Dorne. Get Mr. Avery, if you can, without alarming Mr. Dorne's daughter."

Eaton nodded understanding and followed the porter, who, taking the keys again from the conductor, let him out of the rear door of the car and reclosed the door behind him. Eaton went on into the observation car. As he passed the club compartment of this car, he sensed an atmosphere of disquiet which gave him first the feeling that some of these people must know already that there was something wrong farther forward; but this was explained when he heard some one say that the door of the car ahead was locked. Another asked Eaton how he had got through; he put the questioner off and went on into the observation room. No suspicion of anything having occurred had as yet penetrated there.

"How long you've been!" Harriet Dorne remarked as he came near. "And how is it about the roof promenade?"

"Why, all right, I guess, Miss Dorne—after a little." Controlling himself to an appearance of casualness, he turned to Avery: "By the way, can I see you a moment?"

Without alarming Harriet Dorne, he got Avery away and out of the car. A few passengers were now collected upon the platforms between this car and the next, who questioned and complained as Eaton, pushing by them with Avery, was admitted by the negro, who refused the others admittance.

"Is it something wrong with Mr. Dorne?" Donald Avery demanded as Eaton drew back to let Avery precede him into the open part of the car.

"So the conductor says."

Avery hurried forward toward the berth where Connery was standing beside the surgeon. Connery turned toward him.

"I sent for you, sir, because you are the companion of the man who had this berth."

Avery pushed past him, and leaped forward as he looked past the surgeon. "What has happened to Mr. Dorne?"

"You see him as we found him, sir," Connery stared down nervously beside him.

Avery leaned inside the curtains and recoiled. "He's dead!"

"The doctor hasn't made his examination yet; but there seems no doubt he's dead." Connery was very pale but controlled.

"He's been murdered!"

"It looks so, Mr. Avery. Yes; if he's dead, he's certainly been murdered," Connery agreed. "This is Doctor Douglas Sinclair, a Chicago surgeon. I called him just now to make an examination; but since Mr. Dorne seems to have been dead for some time, I waited for you before moving the body. You can tell,"—Connery avoided mention of President Jarvis' name—"tell any one who asks you, Mr. Avery, that you saw him just as he was found."

He looked down again at the form in the berth, and Avery's gaze followed his; then, abruptly, it turned away. Avery stood clinging to the curtain, his eyes darting from one to another of the three men.

"As he was found? When?" he demanded. "Who found him that way? When? How"

"I found him so," Connery answered.

Avery said nothing more.

"Will you start your examination now, Dr. Sinclair," Connery suggested. "No—I'll ask you to wait a minute."

Noises were coming to them from the platforms at both ends of the car, and the doors were being tried and pounded on, as passengers attempted to pass through. Connery went to the rear, where the negro had been posted; then, repassing them, he went to the other end of the car. The noises ceased. "The Pullman conductor is forward, and the brakeman is back there now," he said, as he turned to them. "You will not be interrupted, Dr. Sinclair."

"What explanation did you give them?" Eaton asked.

"Why?" Connery returned.

"I was thinking of Miss Dorne."

"I told them nothing which could disturb her." Connery, as he spoke, pulled back the curtains, entirely exposing the berth.

The surgeon, before examining the man in the berth more closely, lifted the shades from the windows. Everything about the berth was in place, undisturbed; except for the mark of the savage blow on the side of the man's head, there was no evidence of anything unusual. The man's clothes were carefully and neatly hung on the hooks or in the little hammock; his glasses were in their case beside the pillow; his watch and purse were under the pillow; the window at his feet was still raised a crack to let in fresh air while he slept. Save for the marks upon the head, the man might yet be sleeping. It was self-evident that, whatever had been the motives of the attack, robbery was not one; whoever had struck had done no more than reach in and deliver his murderous blow; then he had gone on.

Connery shut the window.

As the surgeon carefully and deliberately pulled back the bedclothing and exposed the body of the man clothed in pajamas, the others watched him. Sinclair made first an examination of the head; completing this, he unbuttoned the pajamas upon the chest, loosened them at the waist and prepared to make his examination of the body.

"How long has he been dead?" Connery asked.

"He is not dead yet."

"You mean he is still dying?"

"I did not say so."

"You mean he is alive, then?"

"Life is still present," Sinclair answered guardedly. "Whether he will live or ever regain consciousnes is another question."

"One you can't answer?"

"The blow, as you can see,"—Sinclair touched the man's face with his deft finger-tips.—"fell mostly on the cheek and temple. The cheekbone is fractured. He is in a complete state of coma; and there may be some fracture of the skull. Of course, there is some concussion of the brain."

Any inference to be drawn from this as to the seriousness of the injuries was plainly beyond Connery. "How long ago was he struck?" he asked.

"Some hours."

"You can't tell more than that?"

"Longer ago than five hours, certainly."

"Since four o'clock, then, rather than before?"

"Since midnight, certainly; and longer ago than five o'clock this morning."

"Could he have revived half an hour ago—say within the hour—enough to have pressed the button and rung the bell from this berth?"

Sinclair straightened and gazed at the conductor curiously. "No, certainly not," he replied. "That is completely impossible. Why did you ask?"

Connery avoided answer.

The doctor glanced down quickly at the form of the man in the berth; then again he confronted Connery. "Why did you ask that?" he persisted. "Did the bell from this berth ring recently?"

Connery shook his head, not in negation of the question, but in refusal to answer then. But Avery pushed forward. "What is that? What's that?" he demanded.

"Will you go on with your examination, Doctor?" Connery urged.

"You said the bell from this berth rang recently!" Avery accused Connery.

"I did not say that; he asked it," the conductor evaded.

"But is it true?"

"The pointer in the washroom, indicating a signal from this berth, was turned down a minute ago," Connery had to reply. "A few moments earlier, all pointers had been set in the position indicating no call."

"What!" Avery cried. "What was that?"

Connery repeated the statement. "That was before you found the body?"

"That was why I went to the berth—yes," Connery replied; "that was before I found the body."

"Then you mean you did not find the body," Avery charged. "Some one, passing through this car a minute or so before you, must have found him!"

Connery attended without replying.

"And evidently that man dared not report it and could not wait longer to know whether Mr.—Mr. Dorne, was really dead; so he rang the bell!"

"Ought we keep Dr. Sinclair any longer from the examination, sir?" Connery now seized Avery's arm in appeal. "The first thing for us to know is whether Mr. Dorne is dying. Isn't—"

Connery checked himself; he had won his appeal. Eaton, standing quietly watchful, observed that Avery's eagernes to accuse now had been replaced by another interest which the conductor's words had recalled. Whether the man in the berth was to live or die—evidently that was momentously to affect Donald Avery one way or the other.

"Of course, by all means proceed with your examination, Doctor," Avery directed.

As Sinclair again bent over the body, Avery leaned over also; Eaton gazed down, and Connery—a little paler than before and with lips tightly set.

## CHAPTER VII.

### "Isn't This Basil Santoine?"

The surgeon, having finished loosening the pajamas, pulled open and carefully removed the jacket part, leaving the upper part of the body of the man in the berth exposed. Conductor Connery turned to Avery.

"You have no objection to my taking a list of the articles in the berth?"

Avery seemed to oppose; then, apparently, he recognized that this was an obvious part of the conductor's duty. "None at all," he replied.

Connery gathered up the clothing, the glasses, the watch and purse, and laid them on the seat across the aisle. Sitting down, then, opposite them, he examined them and, taking everything from the pockets of the clothes, he began to catalogue them before Avery. In the coat he found only the cardcase, which he noted without examining its contents, and in the trousers a pocket knife and bunch of keys. He counted over the gold and banknotes in the purse and entered the amount upon his list.

"You know about what he had with him?" he asked.

"Very closely. That is correct. Nothing is missing," Avery answered.

The conductor opened the watch. "The crystal is missing."

Avery nodded. "Yes; it always—that is, it was missing yesterday."

Connery looked up at him, as though slightly puzzled by the manner of the reply; then, having finished his list, he rejoined the surgeon.

Sinclair was still bending over the naked torso. With Eaton's help, he had turned the body upon its back in order to look at its right side, which before had been hidden. It had been a strong, healthy body; Sinclair guessed its age at fifty. As a boy, the man might have been an athlete—a college track-runner or oarsman—and he had kept himself in condition through middle age. There was no mark or bruise upon the body, except that on the right side and just below the ribs there now showed a scar about an inch and a half long and of peculiar crescent shape. It was evidently a surgical scar and had completely healed.

Sinclair scrutinized this carefully and then looked up to Avery. "He was operated on recently?"

"About two years ago."

"For what?"

"It was some operation on the gall-bladder."

"Performed by Kuno Garrt?"

Avery hesitated. "I believe so."

He watched Sinclair more closely as he continued his examination; the surgeon had glanced quickly at the face on the pillow and seemed about to question Avery again; but instead he laid the pajama jacket over the body and drew up the sheet and blanket. Connery touched the surgeon on the arm. "What must be done, Doctor? And where and when do you want to do it?"

Sinclair, however, it appeared, had not yet finished his examination. "Will you pull down the window curtains?" he directed.

As Connery, reaching across the body, complied, the surgeon took a matchbox from his pocket, and glancing about at the three others as though to select from them the one most likely to be an efficient aid, he handed it to Eaton. "Will you help me, please?"

"What is it you want done?"

"Strike a light and hold it as I direct—then draw it away slowly."

He lifted the partly closed eyelid from one of the eyes of the unconscious man and nodded to Eaton: "Hold the light in front of the pupil."

Eaton obeyed, drawing the light slowly away as Sinclair had directed, and the surgeon dropped the eyelid and exposed the other pupil.

"What's that for?" Avery now asked.

"I was trying to determine the seriousness of the injury to the brain. I was looking to see whether light could cause the pupil to contract."

"Could it?" Connery asked.

"No; there was no reaction."

Avery started to speak, checked himself—and then he said: "There could be no reaction, I believe, Dr. Sinclair."

"What do you mean?"

"His optic nerve is destroyed."

"Ah! He was blind?"

"Yes, he was blind," Avery admitted.

"Blind!" Sinclair ejaculated. "Blind, and operated upon within two years by Kuno Garrt!" Kuno Garrt operated only upon the all-rich and powerful or upon the completely powerless and poor; the unconscious man in the berth could only belong to the first class of Garrt's clientele. The surgeon's gaze again searched the features in the berth; then it shifted to the men gathered about him in the aisle.

"Who did you say this was?" he demanded of Avery.

"I said his name was Nathan Dorne," Avery evaded.

"No, no!" Sinclair jerked out impatiently. "Isn't this—" He hesitated, and finished in a voice suddenly lowered: "Isn't this Basil Santoine?"

Avery, if he still wished to do so, found it impossible to deny.

"Basil Santoine!" Connery breathed.

To the conductor alone, among the four men standing by the berth, the name seemed to have come with the sharp shock of surprise; with it had come an added sense of responsibility and horror over what had happened to the passenger who had been confided to his care, which made him whiten as he once more repeated the name to himself and stared down at the man in the berth.

Conductor Connery knew Basil Santoine only in the way that Santoine was known to great numbers of other people—that is, by name but not by sight. There was, however, a reason why the circumstances of Santoine's life had remained in the conductor's mind while he forgot or had not heeded the same sort of facts in regard to men who traveled much more often on transcontinental trains. Thus Connery, staring whitely at the form in the berth, recalled for instance Santoine's age: Santoine was fifty-one.

To Be Continued.

## EUROPEAN STATES BALK AT PASSPORT REFORM

Central European states are not ready to sacrifice their passport requirements in the interest of better business and travel conditions. The passport conference of the succession states (of Austria-Hungary) showed only partial success.

Austria, Hungary and Czecho-Slovakia were the only governments that agreed to issue two-year passports and to give vises good for a year.

Poland objected to all efforts to simplify the intricacies that are the despair of Americans. Rumania and Jugoslavia agreed to the proposed reforms with certain reservations.

## FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

How glad we are to see lingerie patterns, for it there is one thing above another that young ladies like to plan is their spring wardrobe of dainty underwear. Don't think for a minute that the styles of these handmade garments do not change for they are as changeable as the wind and first thing we know if we are not careful we are all out of style again.

Mrs. 9252 steps in front of the curtain long enough for us to see the neat fitting corset cover. Notice that none of the girls are interested in the least and we will tell you why. They don't wear corsets any more. Mercy no. Of course we can't tell what minute corsets will be in the height of fashion for young folk again but now they pretend they never heard of such a thing. Mrs. 9252 knows the secret of dressing for tailored clothes and when she steps out Easter Sunday in a perfectly fitted suit she will have the admiration of everyone of the girls even though she will look years their senior.

Miss 1279 is so infatuated with Spring that she wears birds on her combination. Surprising what a short time it took her to embroider the winged creatures and bind the edges of her combination with a dainty blue.

Springlike too are the butterflies which are not flitting but are attempting to light upon the lace edge of combination 1233.

Even more advanced in style is 9805 for she has succumbed to the attractions of bloomers and camisole. Camisoles are so easy to make and bloomers are so easy to wear and so sensible that she does not see why anyone wants to be bothered with petticoats.

When negligees have slippers to match, we are so pleased with the effect that we postpone dressing as long as possible. It is so comfy to write a few letters and read a chapter in the latest book or sew a while in our rooms if we are becomingly arrayed in satin mules and silk negligee made in our favorite color. Wouldn't you hate to exchange those pretty rosebuds for woolen hose and walking shoes?

Miss 9725 observes Lent and reads her prayer book every night. The longer she keeps awake the longer she is conscious of her adorable nightgown.

Strange indeed are the freaks of fashion for what greets our eyes in the shop windows but bright yellow under garments. From palest of pink to lavender to blue and now yellow! What next? Take your choice and choose well for the gentility of a lady depends more upon the clothes that do not show and manners which are subtle rather than obvious.

**No. 1279—Ladies' and Misses' Combination**—Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 yards 36-inch material with 2 yards ribbon.

**Transfer Pattern No. 606**—In blue only.

**No. 9725—Ladies' and Misses' Nightgown**—Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 36-inch material and 2¼ yards edging.

**Transfer Pattern No. 618**—In blue only.

**No. 9252—Ladies' Corset Cover**—Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires ⅞ yard 36-inch material.

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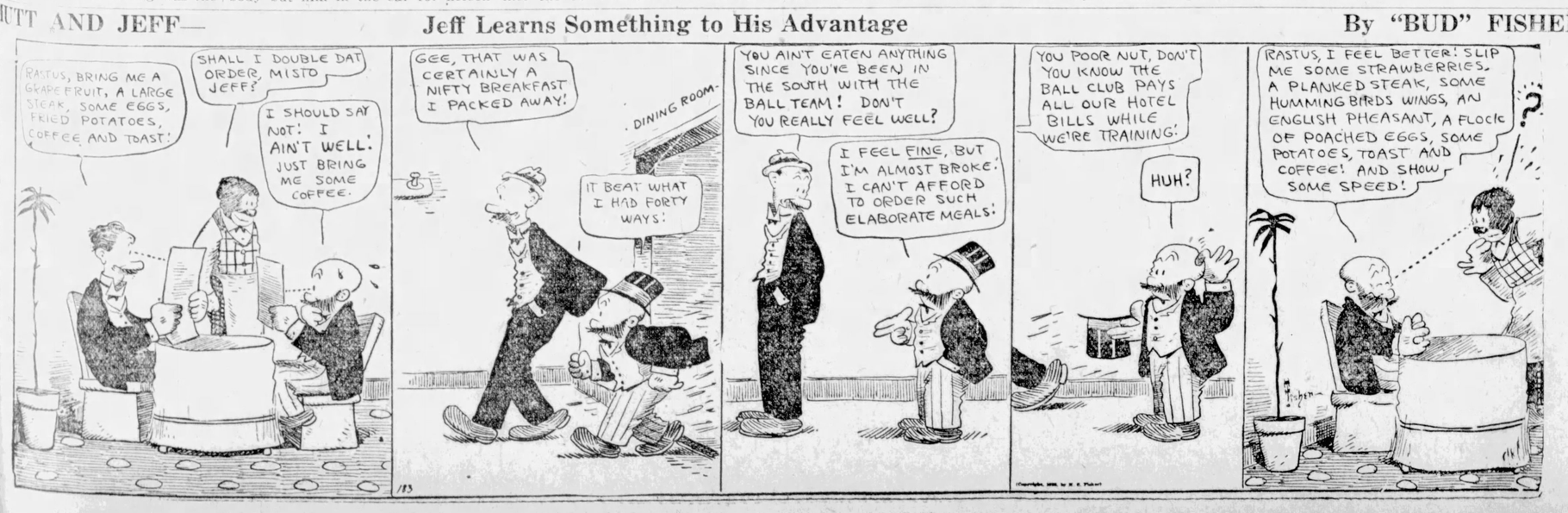
BUTT AND JEFF— Jeff Learns Something to His Advantage — By "BUD" FISHER



# TOLEDO BLADE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

D. R. Locke's (Nasby's) Newspaper

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
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## Read the Advertising

We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1922.

The world would be too dull to live in if everybody thought alike.

It is a question whether congress needs a leader or driver.

An ill wind that blows nobody good is the sneeze that sprays the innocent bystander with germs.

Lima Beane says the prune's greatest drawback is having its lot cast in the same world with the strawberry.

A government that pleases the majority is the best that can be expected. A government to make everybody happy is out of the question.

Disease germs like to meet a fellow who doesn't believe in preparedness.

Egypt, it seems, is to get freedom, and without the Sphinx becoming a radical.

One thing the matter with the world is that too many people can't understand that the Golden Rule was intended to apply to them.

Give the theory that the worst never happens a chance. Today's dread may become tomorrow's joy.

Frederick William Hohenzollern, the former well-known crown prince, wants to be president of the German republic. Mr. McAdoo can tell him how hard it is to realize on such an ambition.

Men who hewed farms out of the wilderness, were they to come to life now, might at first be a bit startled over the tree-planting campaigns in progress.

A man is unlucky when he gets something for nothing. His temporary success destroys his appreciation of realities.

Sometimes a wrinkle is a dimple that has seen better days.

Margot says American girls will marry anybody. American boys know better.

One never hears children speaking boastfully of the nice parents they have brought up.

An objection to the seed catalogue is that it doesn't emblazon this trust-inspiring Biblical promise on the cover page: "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

Many men would not hesitate going back to the soil if the city income would only go along and remain contented with life in the country.

It's hard to improve on nature, but growling is one thing some men can do better than a dog.

After the whole truth is told there is no room left on an income tax blank for a lie.

Right is bound to triumph in spite of the doubtful pessimists.

William J. Bryan wallops the Democrats for their partisan opposition to the treaty. As a thorn in the Democratic flesh Mr. Bryan continues to function with vigor.

Nature doesn't permit the wealthy man to take his millions with him when he dies. It's a good joke on the rich.

Any loose-tongued, irresponsible individual can gabble a lot of criticism of the courts. At the same time the courts are the only protection the hinges of his jaw have and he hasn't sense enough to know it.

Even when an optimist is wrong in fact he is right in principle.

It is argued that every man should have a hobby. But some hobbies require so much attention that regular employment becomes a sideline.

Senator LaFollette is out after the anti-American vote with his usual vim and vinegar.

Telephones, daily mail delivery and automobiles have robbed the farmer of his seclusion and placed him in a position to be almost as miserable as town residents.

Unrestrained running at the mouth is a public evil that nothing but lockjaw will stop.

Some of Europe's standing armies are standing in the way.

About the only kind of a pet animal that would look well on the street with a woman who wears galoshes would be a baby elephant.

Law is the fundamental hope of any country. But how it is hated by the people who tug at the leash of restraint!

Many a naturally beautiful girl spoils everything by the decorations she puts on.

Nature never seems to get behind time.

Perhaps it would help some to put on a record of national airs while filling out an income tax blank.

Pests are always aggressive.

A woman who has only had adenoids removed feels rather uncomfortable and out of place in the company of one who lived in a hospital for 30 consecutive days.

Doorknobs are cheaper, but it still costs a lot of money to aftach a house to one.

Germany's richest man works 18 hours a day. But he wouldn't work 18 hours a day if he got only 18 cents an hour.

A grip on the rungs of the ladder of Destiny is what a fellow needs when he begins to think of himself as a failure.

## Makers of Law Who Outlaw Their Land

The American Federation of Labor, summing up an investigation of the Volstead law, declares that there has been:

"A general disregard of the law among all classes of people, including those who made the law."

If among "those who made the law" and now violate it the Federation embraces the members of the Anti-Saloon league and the W. C. T. U. we may safely say that it is covering too much territory. But it is true, and flagrantly so, that great numbers of people who worked for prohibition, who voted for prohibition, pay no attention to its commands today. Employers of labor favored the prohibition amendment because they thought that the saloons were at the bottom of much of the trouble with wage-earners. The employing class certainly is not now a "dry" class. Before the act went into force, physicians appeared to be opposed to alcohol very nearly unanimously. It is through doctors today that the legitimate withdrawals of liquor are made from the warehouses. Congress not only provided the legislation for prohibition, but also the bulk of the eloquence. A Washington press correspondent has expressed the belief that the wettest spots in the United States are the executive offices of the senators and representatives.

The idea that one is entitled to govern the actions or the habits of others while a person is himself exempt from the restrictions of that government is bound to fail in this country. No special privileges are granted to anyone under the constitution or the statutes. Special privileges which occasional citizens have obtained are always of a few days and highly productive of trouble. We feel certain that the most important factor in making the Volstead act difficult of operation is that many thousands of men who helped to bring this law into being deliberately disobey it. They could not confine their contempt for it among themselves. The Federation of Labor says there has been "a general disregard of the law among all classes of people." Is anyone prepared to deny it?

This is not an argument for the repeal of the Volstead act, though the Federation would like to have it that. But it is an argument against the dangerous notion that a citizen can govern his neighbor and be himself superior to government. The prohibition amendment will be a failure, it will be a permanent and disgraceful failure, if the people who supported the movement for prohibition will not stand by it. One of the significant statements which has appeared in two or three of the reports of the workings of the Volstead act is that no one knows whether or not the country can be made dry, for it has not really been attempted.

The responsibility goes back to the voters for prohibition.

## Two Wars—And After

That other world-wide war which ended in 1815 had a profound effect upon human minds. It has been said that it was "the greatest wrecker of complacency that had occurred in modern times." Before that war, mankind had been satisfied with customs and practices, with social organizations and, to a degree, with political institutions, whose pattern had been drawn hundreds of years before.

Following this other world-wide war mankind began, almost suddenly, to develop the possibilities of coal, to put steam to work, to delve into the secrets of electricity and to make of it something else than a curiosity or a toy, in our own land, the flame of invention was caused to burn more fiercely than anywhere else. In the old country canals were dug over level areas. Americans pushed canals over highlands. We seized upon Stephenson's locomotive and made it a giant. The revolutionists struggled for the independence of a narrow strip of continent. Before they were dead, their country stretched far toward the sunset, streams of emigrants were pouring across the Appalachians, the Rockies had been penetrated, cities had sprung up on inland seas, the smoke of furnaces was rising where the camps of Indians had been.

Opportunities for doing all these things and making all these changes had not been wanting before the rebellion against monarchy and the adventure of Napoleon. Yet they had not been seized. In some way, it energized the human physique and stimulated the sense of daring. It wrecked complacency.

Evidences are not wanting that the World war which began in 1914 and ran into the fifth year is reacting on the race. We know that the peace which followed the armistice is not the kind of peace we longed for and expected. We know that complacency, in this case satisfaction with the world as it is, has been wrecked.

An author of some prominence has written a book upon the subject to such length that the publishers place a price of $5 upon it. He believes that the machinery, whose development was spurred by the other world-wide war, is a mistake. He declares that it begets socialism, syndicalism and collectivism and that these are of such evil that the race, inevitably, must decay.

A group of writers have taken a sort of inventory of this country. What they have found is very nearly all bad. One feels, after reading their views, that this nation would be worth scuttling, and no more, if there was only some nicer, more comfortable place for them to light. The reluctant conclusion is that there isn't. So America has to be endured.

All of which means that complacency most certainly has been wrecked. We are in for changes. We are in for novelties that perhaps have not been dreamed about even by competent, professional dreamers like H. G. Wells.

We venture an amateur opinion that machinery will not be scrapped, but rather that it will be carried farther, applied even more boldly than in the past. Every age runs its course. It has its youth and its usefulness, its tottering years and its abuse. The author who damned machinery was disturbed about the future. So even for him the period of decay and abuse had not set in.

It is less than 25 years since mechanical developments began to disturb the social order, far less than that since students began to see that social life and political organization would have to undergo modifications and readjustments to meet conditions created by the widespread employment of steam and electricity. It is the fashion now to take a pessimistic view of the adjustments which still have to be. Possibly fashion is wrong. Possibly we will come shortly into a period in which mankind will make over its world as enthusiastically, with such zeal and glow of hopefulness, as hardly more than a half-century ago Americans engaged in the alteration of their heritage.

That seems to be quite as safe a prop[illegible] the dyspeptic one that the w[illegible] is going to the devil.

## The Family of Man o' War

A bay filly was born the other day on the Riddle farm in Lexington, Ky. She is more interested now in maintaining a stance on her rickety young legs than she is in her pedigree which is a long affair splashed with stars. But horse lovers are concerned mightily over the young lady's appearance because they know her Dad. She is the first horse sired by Man o' War.

What will the future hold for this unnamed daughter of the king of the turf and a patrician mother, Masquerader? Will she upset the ancient theory that anthropologists advance in histories of humankind and horsemen in racing annals, that the first child is not the best? Not only tradition, but recent statistics discount any glowing prophecy for her success.

Fair Play, sire of Man o' War, was progenitor of numerous indifferent colts before he sired his brilliant descendant. His recent offspring won more than $300,000 on American tracks last year. Peter Pan, one of the gamest, fathered a score of mediocrities before Tryster, a great money horse, and Prudery, another, were foaled. Star Shoot, whose Sir Barton disputed with Man o' War the world's racing title, and whose Grey Lag won the International at Devonshire last season, was 19 when the younger of the pair was born. Marathon produced any number of inferior colts before the arrival of Behave Yourself, and McGee had sired very ordinary racers for years prior to the advent of Exterminator.

Horse breeding sticks closely to tradition, because one thoroughbred is reared pretty nearly like any other, and always has been. A departure from tradition by this daughter of Man o' War will be almost without precedent. But we wish the filly nothing but success. We wish her luck if we hope that she becomes one-quarter as illustrious as her great parent.

## Alien Restriction Continued

We believe that the 280 congressmen who voted for an extension of the three per cent restrictive immigration law until June, 1923, have interpreted correctly the overwhelming sentiment of this country against another wholesale distribution of admission tickets to strangers.

Sponsoring the resolution, Representative Johnson of Washington, chairman of the house immigration committee, declared the American people never again will seek to revive the old custom of unlimited immigration. We believe that a nation-wide poll on the proposition would disclose an approving opinion so conclusive that no congressman save the mouthpiece of a thoroughly un-American constituency would dare argue the point.

We are shaking off the effects of sentimental oil poured into our ears for decades. We are having proved to us every day that if we ever hope to evolve an American race it is about time we set about the task with the ingredients at hand. There are too many lumps in the mixture now, too many insoluble elements in the batter to warrant further departure from the plain formulae of the anthropologist.

It will be an occasion for flag-flying when the last melting-pot sentimentality evaporates and congress finally decides to make restriction of American immigration a permanent policy, with a sieve through which none but a few of the finest may find a way. We can bear the loss of one prospective Schurz or Bok if we also bar the way to ten thousand liabilities. There is abundant material for all the big figures we need at home.

It takes a lot of salve to mend a broken promise.

# G. O. P. LEADERS PLEASED WITH YEAR'S LEGISLATION

BY J. BART CAMPBELL.

The accomplishments of the sixty-seventh congress during the first year of the Harding administration are regarded by the Republican majority leaders as sufficiently varied and important to win the approval of the country at large.

Republican leaders speak of these accomplishments with pride and satisfaction. They express resentment at charges of Democratic critics that the Republican party has done little or nothing to relieve the acute economic and financial distress prevalent throughout the country, except in the passage of measures intended to assist the farmers which were supported by the "agricultural bloc," composed of Democrats as well as of Republicans.

In contrasting the congressional record of the Wilson administrations Senator Curtis of Kansas, the Republican "whip" of the senate, said:

"In 1915 deficiency appropriations were $27,000,000; in 1916, $12,000,000; in 1917, $68,000,000; in 1918, $8,000,000,000; in 1919, $4,000,000,000; in 1920, $1,141,000,000; in 1921, $486,000,000; for 1922 there has been appropriated $1,484,217,465 less than the budget estimates.

"Every deficiency appropriation by this congress and the last came about as a result of Democratic administration of the government. Not one of them is traceable to the present administration, which has been in control for only a year. Unemployment, idle mills, idle workmen are charageable to Democratic administration, to a Democratic tariff and industrial policy."

"The only piece of legislation that can be claimed thus far by this congress as of a really constructive nature is the revival of the War Finance corporation to assist the farmers, and that was done not because of the Republican administration, but despite its opposition," said Senator Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, a Democratic leader. "The budget system would be a wonderful thing if we had a congress which would more earnestly practice economy and which knew how to run the government so that expenditures could be kept within the budget estimates, but the trouble is with the lop-sided way in which the budget estimates are first made, and the Republicans in control of congress then increase the amounts."

Republican leaders point to the long list of legislative measures which have been enacted since the present congress was called by the President into special session on April 11, 1921. That session, the first of the sixty-seventh congress, lasted until Nov. 23. The second, or regular session, began Dec. 5 and promises to continue well into the Summer, as the soldiers' bonus and permanent tariff bills, as well as the seven treaties and the 12 resolutions evolved by the Armament conference are yet to be disposed of.

### Some of Accomplishments.

Restoration of peace between the United States and the central powers, the passage of a new revenue act, of an emergency tariff bill and of agricultural relief legislation, and the creation of a federal veterans' bureau are some of the congressional accomplishments stressed by Republican leaders.

The following is a summary of the principal legislation enacted, with the date of the President's approval of each bill, resolution or treaty passed, adopted or ratified:

### Bills (1921).

May 19—Immigration bill, restricting until June 30, 1922, the entry of foreigners to three per cent of number of foreign-born persons of each nationality resident in the United States in 1910.

May 27—Bill providing that no person shall land or operate in the United States any submarine cable directly or indirectly connecting the United States with any foreign country, or connecting one part of the United States with another, unless a written license to do so is issued by the President.

May 27—Emergency tariff bill imposing temporary duties on agricultural and livestock imports, providing "anti-dumping" regulations and placing an embargo on foreign dyes and chemicals—extended indefinitely Nov. 16, or until such time as new permanent tariff law is enacted.

### National Budget Created.

June 10—Bill creating a national budget system of determining and regulating congressional appropriations and government expenditures and receipts, establishing a budget bureau under a director and a general accounting office under a comptroller-general.

June 16—Second deficiency appropriations bill for 1920-21 fiscal year to meet deficiencies incurred by various government departments.

June 30—Bill making appropriations for the army for 1921-22 fiscal year.

June 30—Bill authorizing the secretary of war to furnish free transportation from Europe and Siberia to discharged American soldiers and their families.

July 12—Bill making appropriations for the navy for 1921-22 fiscal year, establishing a bureau of naval aeronautics and authorizing and requesting the President to invite Great Britain and Japan to participate in a conference with the United States for a limitation of naval armament.

### Readjustment of Salaries.

July 21—Bill providing for further reclassification of postmasters and postal employes and readjustment of their salaries and compensation.

Aug. 9.—Bill establishing the federal veterans' bureau and transferring to it all of the functions, powers and duties of the bureau of war risk insurance and many of those of the board for vocational education and the public health service involving the care and rehabilitation of disabled or dependent ex-service men.

Aug. 13—Bill to amend the federal farm loan act to provide for the issuance of farm loan bonds in denominations ranging from $40 to $1,000, or larger, as the farm loan board may authorize, and in series of not less than $50,000, the amount and terms to be fixed by the board.

Aug. 15—Bill to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in livestock, dairy, poultry and other products and aimed especially to control or prevent, through the secretary of agriculture, alleged foodstuffs monopolies such as the "Big Five" packers were charged with organizing.

Aug. 24—Bill reviving the war finance corporation and authorizing it to make loans (not to exceed a total of $1,000,000,000) up to July 1, 1922, to producers of and dealers in agricultural products.

Aug. 24—Bill to prevent alleged "grain gambling" by taxing contracts for the sale of grain for future delivery and providing for the regulation of boards of trade and associations, partnerships, corporations, trusts, or individuals dealing in grain or grain futures.

Aug. 24—Bill to supply urgent deficiency appropriations for government departments.

Nov. 9—Bill providing for federal in conjunction with state aid for the construction and development of rural post roads as part of the national and state highway systems.

Nov. 17—Bill extending to six years the statute of limitation applicable to those accused of defrauding or attempting to defraud the government during the war.

Nov. 23—Bill forbidding the use of beer for medicinal purposes, restricting physicians in prescribing whisky and wine and defining search and seizure of private dwellings and other property by prohibition agents.

### Board of Maternity.

Nov. 23—Bill creating a federal board of maternity and infant hygiene for the promotion of the welfare and hygienic treatment of maternity and infancy cases.

Nov. 23—Bill intended to "reduce and equalize taxation" and providing for a new revenue law—known as the "Revenue act of 1921."

Dec. 15—Bill to supply deficiencies in appropriations for 1921-22 fiscal year.

Dec. 22—Bill appropriating $20,000,000 to be employed by the United States Grain corporation for the relief of the starving people of Russia.

Jan. 20, 1922—Bill authorizing the use of surplus war materials to the amount of $4,000,000 to be distributed by relief organization in Russia.

Feb. 9, 1922—Bill creating a commission of five, headed by the secretary of the treasury, to devise ways and means for refunding and converting the $11,000,000,000 foreign indebtedness to the United States.

Feb. 18, 1922—Bill to legalize co-operative marketing of farm products.

### Resolutions.

June 6, 1921—Resolution creating a commission to represent the United States at the celebration of the first centennial of Peruvian independence in July, 1922.

July 2, 1921—Resolution declaring the state of war existing between the United States and the central powers at an end and providing for the resumption of peaceful relations between them.

Aug. 9, 1921—Resolutions providing for relief of cotton farmers from the pink bollworm.

Aug. 15, 1921—Resolutions authorizing the appointment by the President of a commission to confer with the Canadian government, or provincial governments, regarding certain restrictive orders relative to the exportation of pulp wood and paper from Canada to the United States.

### Admission of Aliens.

Aug. 22, 1921—Resolutions providing for the admission of aliens who departed from foreign ports for this country on or before June 8, 1921.

## WAIT A MINUTE

BY HOWARD P. WARWICK

Uncle Henry says: "I'm in favor of taxing all ukelele and saxophone players $1,000 each to pay the war debt."

### Life's Discomforts

Trying to eat leftovers.

Buying a second-hand auto is like marrying a grass widow. There's always the question of why the former owner got rid of it.

### TOWN GOSSIP.

A petition signed by the women of the town has been presented to the manager of the new movie theater being completed, asking that a local girl be hired as ticket seller instead of importing some hussy from the city. They want their husbands to pay more attention to the shows than they do to buying the tickets.

There is no one to mourn a boaster's downfall.

All of the several degrees of snobbishness are hateful.

## JIMMY'S ESSAYS

### Limburger Cheese.

Did you ever eat limburger cheese? I never did. I smelled it first. Mamma says she'd be willing for father to spend dollars for tobacco but not one cent for limburger. She says if father wants to eat limburger he should do so out in the garage some week when she don't want to use the car. Mamma says father never told her he liked limburger before she married him. She said if he had the wedding bells would never have ringed with him waiting for her at the altar.

Mamma says eating limburger is worse than chewing tobacco and when she says that she's desperate, because she doesn't like chewing tobacco at all. Sometimes I think father don't really like limburger as much as he says. He likes to talk about it because it makes mamma mad and I heard him tell some men once that most every man likes to make a woman mad once in a while. Maybe I will, too, some some day. Who knows?—Jimmy.

### UNCLE HENRY'S EPISTLES.

**To a Burglar.**
**Dear Burg:**

I don't know you and don't want to know you, especially while you're burgling, because I've always understood that among a burglar's tools are revolvers and other dangerous weapons. I understand you were prowling around my house the other night. At least my wife told me so. Just because I didn't go downstairs and greet you she is not speaking to me. Unless you can enter my house without making any noise stop coming after I am in bed. I detest having to get up and act as if I were brave while searching for you.

When I was first married myriads of burglars used to visit the house every night. Anyway, my wife thought so. She was always hearing them. Often I have crept out of bed on a chilly night, laid one hand on my quaking heart and ventured downstairs to look for burglars. They were as hard to catch as a cockroach. Sometimes I carried a gun, sometimes only a butcher knife. But not once did I find a burglar. I didn't try very hard, though, avoiding most of the places where a burglar could hide as I didn't have any courage to show.

Mr. Burglar, if you are coming to visit us I wish you would get busy right away. Don't sneak around, rattling doors, tapping on windows and scaring the dog. The poor little thing is nervous enough now. Break in, take what you want and then stay at home for a while or bother someone else. I want to sleep when I go to bed instead of stumbling over furniture at stated intervals during the night hunting someone I don't want to find.

If I may I would like to recommend a few things for you to take when you come. I wish you would let the silverware alone except the salad forks. If you take them I won't mind it much, as the Mrs. won't make so much salad, not having the proper implements with which to eat it. As for me all salads taste bad whether eaten with a salad fork or a kitchen knife.

You might take the pup with you, too. If you don't he will tear to pieces everything you leave behind and if you leave him and take everything else he will die a lingering death because he has nothing to destroy. You would please me by stealing all the breakfast food, the castor oil, the tablecloth and the cook book.

Those are four things I could get along without very easily. The breakfast food is prepared so easily that my wife trusts me to get it ready and stays in bed herself. It makes me sick to look at the castor oil. If you take the tablecloth my wife can't charge me with spilling anything on it. You can't spill something upon something you haven't got. Stealing the cook book will make my stomach rejoice for it puts more fantastic ideas into my wife's head than are good for my stomach. There's too much tomato sauce in cook book recipes to suit me.

If you ever come again, dear Burglar, let me know beforehand so I won't arm myself to the teeth when I look for you. Thinking me dangerous you might shoot. I'm not dangerous and don't want to look dangerous. Just go away quietly and if you haven't got all you want I'll slip the rest to you on the back porch. Your pal.

UNCLE HENRY.

Eighty-six thousand French soldiers fell victims to tuberculosis during the war.

## With Seven Precious New-Laid Eggs in His Hat

## ABE MARTIN

Mrs. Tipton Bud got a pustal card from her niece, t'day, who's in Californy, sayin' "I'll be home murder after next."

What's become o' th' feller that used t' chew th' ends of his mustache.

## Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

### The Universal Drink

WATER is the noblest fluid for the thirsty human craw; it was drunk by ancient Druid, and in modern Arkansaw; why lament for beakers beery when we've lakes as large as Erie, why make all the people weary with your kicks against the law? There are cool, refreshing rivers, drifting slowly to the sea; they are good for torpid livers, they are good for housemaid's knee; come with me, oh, thirsty critters, where the lovesick bullfrog twitters; water's better far than bitters, it is nature's choicest tea. There's a hydrant in the alley, there's a keg that catches rain, there's a streamlet in the valley, there's a cistern in the lane; everywhere there's water handy, nature's liquor, fine and dandy, and the man who yips for brandy surely isn't safe and sane. Oh, some booze might make him mellow when he goes to hit the hay, but the taste is green and yellow when arrives the break of day; there is sickness in his tummy, and his breath is rank and rummy, and the antlered snakes are chummy as he toils along his way. He is shamed and sick and sorry when he meets with other men and they seem to say, "B'gorry, you've been pickled once again;" ah, he might his soul deliver from the shame that makes it quiver, if he'd drunk the wholesome river that is flowing through the glen!

(Copyright, 1922, George Matthew Adams.)

## JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

### The Real People

When everything is said and done
And all the "isms" tailed about,
The freaks all counted, one by one,
And catalogued and singled out,
We settle down once more to find
The mass of human folk is kind.

A few there are who go astray,
A few live most unhappy lives.
Some women tread the scarlet way,
Some husbands quarrel with their wives,
But millions, when the day is sped,
See that their children go to bed.

The drab triangle doesn't rise
As commonly as some declare.
The average father daily tries
To meet with courage every care.
He's after things his own can use.
His problem's not of sex, but shoes.

He lives his life from day to day
According to the common plan,
A time for work, a time for play,
Content to do the best he can,
And by his side the average wife
Shares all the joys and cares of life.

The happy homes are countless here,
The honest men outnumber far.
The shady, crooked and the queer,
On every street good mothers are.
So I am deaf to him who shrieks
That life is fashioned by the freaks.

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## COLUMBIA LEADS WAY IN TANNERY SCIENCE

Although reputed to be the smallest tannery in the world, occupying a space no larger than the top of a large library table, Columbia university's tanning room is the probable forerunner of a science to teach the proper preparation of leathers in this country.

Professor Arthur W. Thomas, who is in charge, said the minature tannery was planned to bring to the front the importance of scientific research in leather dressing. American tanneries, he said, are far behind other industries in the matter of scientific knowledge in their own field. Arthur H. Gallun, a wealthy tanner of Milwaukee, who died last year, left the fund with which the Columbia tannery was founded.

Miniature machinery is operated in the diminutive laboratory, and hides are worked over in their powdered form. All phases of the tanning industry, particularly in the manufacture of shoes, is being investigated.

## Caused Pastor's Ouster

Buster, owned by Mrs. Melbourne Porter of Brookline, Mass., probably is the only dog ever "baptized" in accordance with the rites of the Presbyterian church. The baptism, said by Mrs. Porter to have been performed by Rev. Edwin Curtis, resulted in the expulsion of Dr. Curtis as pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Brookline.

## VARIETIES

Paris scrubwomen have formed a trade union.

The yucca, a species of lily, grows only in arid regions.

Practically all the work in Morocco is done by women.

Mrs. Pat Conway is the town jailer at San Angelo, Tex.

The manufacture of linen reached Britain with Caesar's invasion.

Dutch children are dressed in exactly the same style as their parents.

The "flying pay" of an aviator in the United States navy is $300 a month.

An echo at Shipley church, Sussex, England, will clearly repeat 21 syllables.

The greatest distance a thunder has been known to have been heard is 13 miles.

Circus elephants are killed after they have once shown themselves to be unmanageable.

The Chilean government is planning to electrify the 60 miles of railroad between Valparaiso and Santiago.

Kepler, the astronomer, had weak eyes and had to rely on the observation of others to construct his theories.

Certain soils in Russia, India and Persia have always been eaten by the natives for their health giving properties.

Women's hats are luxuries and therefore liable to the luxury tax according to the German minister of finance.

Michigan, in the early seventies, was one of the first states to appoint a woman to fill the office of state librarian.

The scientific study of electricity began in the 16th century, when certain experiments were shown to Queen Elizabeth.

This is one place in England named Christmas. It is a tiny village in Oxfordshire, known as Christmas Common.

Football for women has become an organized sport in England, under the name of the English Ladies' Football association.

London bridge has a rent roll of $750,000 a year, derived from property left in the past for the special upkeep of the bridge.

An official list of the heroes who fell in the world war is being published by the British government. It comprises 80 volumes.

A "Please-shut-the-door" notice in fourteen languages adorns the main door of the Enemy Post Clearing House, London.

In the United States army, navy and marine corps there are 500 commissioned officers who were born under foreign flags.

Kayenta in the Arizona desert has the distinction of being farther from a railroad station than any other place in the country.

Judging the distance of stars from the earth almost at a glance is the rare accomplishment of one American woman astronomer.

A Danish physician who formerly manufactured artificial legs out of papier mache, now, it is said, makes artificial feet out of paper pulp.

Sergeant Michael O'Leary, of Ontario, Canada, has the distinction of being the first British soldier in the World war to win the Victoria cross.

Holding your breath is to a certain extent a test of your health. Normally, adults should be able to hold this for from 40 to 50 seconds.

Pneumatic tubes were laid beneath London streets 60 years ago for the sending of parcel post, but compressed air, but the project was not successful.

A London physician received as a Christmas present from one of his patients a return of all the medicines he had prescribed for the patient during the year.

Statistics indicate that married men are more trustworthy than single men in the ratio of 5 to 1, probably because of their greater sense of responsibility.

Those who would read the time from a sundial must know how to make certain calculations according to just where the dial is placed to tell the time exactly.

Having succeeded to 30,000,000 lire (nominally $6,000,000), a cabinet penter in Bologna, Italy, continues to work in his humble shop, above which is his living room.

A Japanese woman can tell her husband's approach by the sound of his clogs make on the sidewalk, for each piece of wood in the foot part of his shoe has its peculiar timbre and pitch.

In selecting his title, a newly created member of the British peerage is not permitted to adopt the name of the county or a county town, unless he be of the rank of an earl or higher.

The principal value of pollucite is in the manufacture of cesium, to which it gives a hardness and toughness that makes the metal available for use in propeller shafts, guns and boilers.

It requires more than a century for a cedar tree to grow large enough to yield a 35-foot telegraph pole. The eucalyptus tree will attain a larger growth in 30 years and its wood is quite as durable.

On an average, Scotchmen are three-quarters of an inch taller than Irishmen; Irishmen three-quarters of an inch taller than Englishmen and Englishmen three-quarters of an inch taller than Welshmen.

The veil worn by Ruth, the Moabitess, into which Boaz measured six measures of barley, was very different from the light article now worn by women. It was merely a square piece of cotton cloth.

A second bid for fame has recently been made by a white Leghorn hen in Calgary, which laid an egg measuring 8¾ inches in circumference around the ends. The same hen laid an egg only slightly smaller one year ago, but in the interim has produced only the ordinary sized eggs.

The finger print system has been adopted by a leading dressmaker in Paris to prevent her customers from copying her models and selling them. Every model that she produces will hereafter bear her signature, her finger print and a number that will enable the model to be traced to the person who bought it.

The Chinese have an easy and convenient way of taking the census. The oldest man in each block of houses being authorized to make the count on a given date and send the list to the imperial tax official, who refuses to listen to any charge of inaccuracy.

# HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

## SHUT-IN

BY MARTHA HOLDEN.

more ways than one from the open beckoning road ourselves en- walls, do we half freedom. and that lurks where. What we think when we up and doing. to compense for cking and we get up if we shut-in who th and is in the rse off after all. test of charac- entirely upon whether the days nery.

ark of her ex- s some element She was living partment on the looking Lake and was alone and was ht by a gale of owing into her Already a small gathered on icy wind was open window t it was all she window. With she cleaned dress to say, it inside snug and storm raged out- as far as could expanse of lake ntirely covered with snow, bushes had grown over night. The snow as it usual- storm, gave her it all looked so

morning paper un- Katherine gazed as she ate her she tripped ay to work the front surprise to find was packed tight It was useless for so, so back she telephone to explain There was no response first time. Katherine meant to be cut off how long she and, as self instinct, took stock of her thought, she time to try some of her the ingredients on sang merrily as about the house. She her correspondence. She and read and did all the lack of time. She took some ures of the storm swept lake developed them. The time

As it happened, assistance came to her the next day for business men and school boys turned in and helped dig tunnels up and down the streets of Chicago. It was a great old storm, never to be forgotten by the residents of that city and it was with remarkable swiftness that telephone wires were repaired, elevated trains running once more and business going on the same as ever, but the snow banked tunnels remained on the streets for days.

In the country, it is a different matter to be snowed in. Recently we noticed that an airplane had come to the rescue of farmers who could get assistance in no other way. The airplane carried food, dropping it down to the farm house as neatly as you please.

These experiences aren't so bad when they are over, and sickness generally has the anticipation of recovery connected with it, but there is a third kind of shut-in that is sad and utterly hopeless.

Out at the home for disabled soldiers, there is one house where the boys live who have lost their minds. Whether gassed or shell shocked, they cannot tell you. They simply stare. Some of them sit quietly and do nothing during visiting hours. Some of them walk right up to you and look searchingly into your face without changing their expression or saying a word. Others are more active and keeping the player piano or phonograph going and sometimes they form groups and sing.

The house where they live is roomy and sunny and around the living room are samples of vocational work which the soldiers have done. Pretty baskets and goodlooking rag rugs, decorative table runners and many such articles give the home touch to the room. Flowers and ferns nod at the sills of the windows where hand stenciled curtains flutter in the sunshine. It is a good home for the boys and a good woman devotes all her time to mothering them, but the poor souls are only partially conscious of their surroundings.

Upstairs in the dormitory are 70 white enamel beds all exactly alike, row upon row. The evenness, the sameness, the monotony of it hurts you. And while you are standing there, the sweet sad melody, "Old Black Joe," floats up from the tuneful harmony of the boys' voices.

So this is the message to the shutins. Be glad that it is merely your body which is imprisoned. Remember if you are afflicted with suffering, that you have at least one glorious thing for which to be thankful and that is that your mind is free to roam where it will. Out the window where the birds sing. Out where the sun sparkles on the snow. In foreign lands. In palaces. In communication with your friends. Everywhere.

## MERRY-GO-ROUND

strongest bond of **human** outside the **human rela-** should be one uniting **all work-** people, of all nations, **and** —Abraham Lincoln.

STORMS IN MARYLAND.

Billy has a secret, Marie he isn't a bachelor Prairie Rose, I wish you down here to Maryland pony and pay me a visit. Ruth Graham and Leo Washington, where are you all? too busy to write?

are having some Winter eastern shore; quite a from last Winter which was like Spring or Autumn. storm comes after snow storm times the banks are almost as I five feet, two inches. week we had a big sleet Everything out of doors was with ice, but it surely was when the sun was shining. bushes looked like sparkling in the sun. near our home which of bead weeds looked like of sparkling diamonds. I cousins could have been the beauty of in eastern Maryland. 'You snowballing could have

anders, wake up. I think it too bad that we are letting Virginians take the lead in Surely there are ever interesting things to write farmer's daugh- like the city too. I hope a lot of letters from Mary- Star of the East.

BELIEVES IN DREAMS.

degrees below zero Aunt Martha has a bunch of violets on her desk! Violets! how I love the double English the aster.

describe my rainbow gar- the perfect kind of endless formed with it? Flowers are free to all who re- them. If anyone received than they required they di- with someone else.

a plot of ground covered flowers shaded from dark purple under, dark red to shell pink, and pure white. Only was missing in my rainbow. would be lonely with such a sight every morning?

a pleasure it would have by over the homes of the and give them a shower of

-a-way Dreamer asks: Can come true? She also thinks dreams are only time killers never bring one to the desired If you mean air castles I with you. But dreams! What not owe our dreamers? With- them where and what would we day? What of Morse, Bell, and many others? If dis- of Eli Whitney and Cyrus W. Field laying of the Atlantic cable. dreamed and made good. American grit coupled with work and determination and our dreams will come

is my dream. I have faith realization. Home in suburbs all but live town, lawn beau- tifully kept with shade trees, vines and flowers. A small brook flowing past, small house with a large porch and white walk that connects the entrance with front gate. Interior of house convenient and comfortable. No bric-a-brac but a library of the best books, magazines and newspapers. Nothing too good to be used and enjoyed. I want old ladies whose hands have never been idle to come and wander among my flowers. They can forget to work for one whole day. Rock-a-way Dreamer, will you tell us your dream?—Believer in Dreams.

ECHOES FROM CIVIL WAR.

I will write a short article for the good old Blade again. It has been some time since I have seen an article from any of the veterans of the Civil war, so I will say I was a member of Co. I, 6th Michigan, Heavy Artillery, Vol. I enlisted at Coldwater, Mich., March 30, '64, and served until the close of the war. I was but a young boy but I can remember everything plainly. We were sent to Jackson, drilled and did guard duty for two weeks and then got a furlough to go home for two weeks. Afterwards we drew our uniforms. I had a fine time at home at Orland, Ind., as they had many parties and we all enjoyed them fine.

But going back to the regiment pulled hard on a fellow. From Jackson, Mich., we went to Chicago, then over the Illinois Central to Cairo, on the Mississippi river. We boarded the steamboat Henry Ames. I had my first experience riding on a steamboat, going to Port Hudson. We were lying on deck and in the night as we were huddled together asleep, we were suddenly awakened by the screams of a man. We jumped up in great haste and found that a soldier had fallen overboard into the river. They started out with a lifeboat but he soon sank for the third time and was gone forever. Sometimes it seems as though I can hear those screams yet.

The Mississippi river was up and out of its banks and not any too clean. When we reached Port Hudson we took possession of the fort. We liked the artillery service and liked to hear the big cannon roar when we used them.

I would like to hear from comrades and members of their families and if anyone has a book called "Michigan in the War," that you could spare, I would be very much pleased to receive it.—A Veteran from Iowa.

## American Birthdays

March 16, 1751—James Madison, fourth president of United States.

March 17, 1849—Charles Francis Brush, electrician and inventor.

March 18, 1782—John C. Calhoun, secretary of war, secretary of state, vice president of United States.

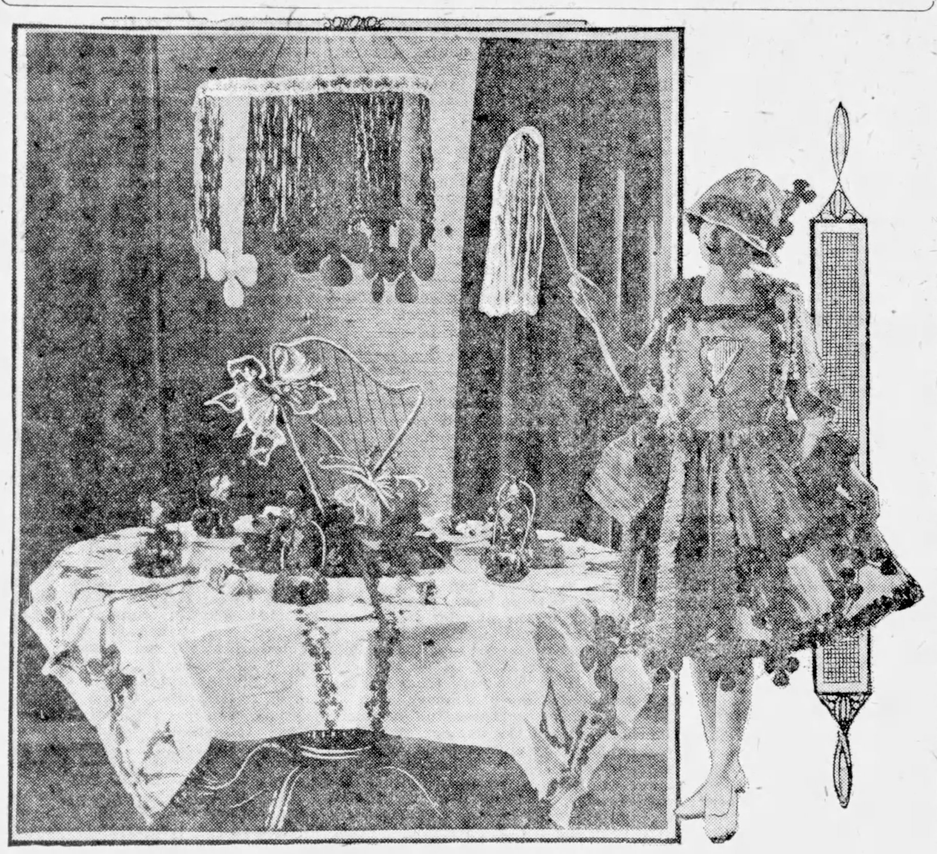
March 19, 1860—William Jennings Bryan, statesman.

March 20, 1834—Charles William Elliot, educator, 22nd president of Harvard.

March 21, 1817—Cyrenus Wheeler, inventor, produced first successful mowing machine.

March 22, 1854—Nathaniel M. Crawford, Baptist clergyman and educator.

## St. Patrick's Day Party



Irish melodies and Irish folk lore are so full of romance and beauty that the possibilities are almost endless for the clever March hostess.

The colors and symbols of St. Patrick's day with their bright green, white and gold are so attractive that they cannot be resisted.

Tables may be made very attractive with ready made paper decorations which may be bought in any stationery store. Tablecloths with harps and shamrocks and napkins to match are just the beginning of the table decorations. All sorts of novel schemes like the one pictured above may be followed. Green crepe paper and shamrocks made of cardboard may easily be converted into a stunning centerpiece. Appropriate favors such as pots of shamrocks, clay pipes, miniature harps may be concealed in the ruffles of the centerpiece.

And no hostess will lose sight of the fact that after the party is all over there is no linen to be laundered. If paper plates are used the dish washing is eliminated, too.

And when the guests wear costumes the party becomes very picturesque. There are so many ideas which may be carried out. The real Irish Colleen may be the model or one may go to the Irish folklore for the idea and represent a pixy or a fairy.

Perhaps some of us are too modern for fairy stories and an up-to-date costume may appeal.

The costume pictured is easy to make and inexpensive. Four folds of crepe paper, a few cardboard shamrocks and a tube of paste are all that need to be purchased.

The dress itself is very simple, the crepe paper ruffles may be gathered on the sewing machine and sewed to the skirt. The printed designs of shamrocks are pasted around the bottom of the skirt and on the waist.

## Short and Sweet

You probably all know the old story: "Are you sick, Pat?" asked the doctor.

"Sick, it is! Sick! Faith, and I laid spachless siven long weeks in the month of August, and did nothin' but cry 'Wather! wather!' all the toime."

Like that it was when your Aunt Martha's doctor said she had to stay in bed on account of the grippe and her good editors sent word to her that she was not to give The Weekly Blade a thought. She did just as she was told and when the day came for the first edition of the paper she sent for it post haste because she was so lonesome for every single one of you every single minute that it might as well have been "siven" weeks as one that she was kept away from you.

But here she is back in plenty of time to celebrate St. Patrick's day with you and a foine celebration it will be, sure an' it will!

If you could have seen the pile of letters waiting to be read when Aunt Martha came back you wouldn't have been surprised that it took her almost two days to wade through them. Quite a few twins were found. While Spring was making its appearance in some parts of the country, snow storms were playing havoc in other parts. Old Mr. Grippe was mentioned more than once but school was the popular subject. School days will be over before we know it. Of course education goes on forever but we believe in mixing fun with our study so keep on the watch for a new subject. Who knows about birds first hand? Who knows about the first flowers that come in the Spring? Who knows when is the best time for planting seeds and breaking the soil? Do write about these things. What do you all think of specializing on gardens this Summer? Aunt Martha will start one and promises to get up early in the morning when the dew is still on the ground and the air is fresh. While we are spading and patting the dirt and planting the seeds we can be thinking about the thousands of cousins from one end of this country to the other who are doing the same thing. Won't it be fun? Come on cousins, let's all try to have model gardens. Who's in favor?

"Have you eaten any watermelons yet this year?" asked Honey Girl. Of all things! She did, in January. The watermelons were grown by I. J. Salmons.

Observe you lucky ones and see if you are one of the following "twins": Blue Eyes of Illinois has discovered Opal Dodge, birthdays both come on February 13. Blue Eyes lives in Egypt (if you know where that is), and would like very much to hear from her twin.

The nearest Frona Mott has come to finding a twin was in last week's Blade when she discovered that Easter Bud's birthday is April 4. Have to come closer than that if you will insist upon having your birthday on April 2. Keep on searching, Frona.

Dessie of Tennessee finds her twin right in her own state, Jack of Tennessee and she agrees with him about everything he said too. That's the kind of twin to have. Dessie thanks the boys and girls for their letters and cards.

Everlastingly grateful will be Trailing Arbutus (Virgie Riggs, Hur, W. Va.) if we will be so kind as to give her the address of Micky of W. Va., for they are exact twins. Micky, here's your chance to do the noble deed yourself. Since Trailing Arbutus has found you, you can do the other half and write first.

Here is a claim for triplet sisters. Dimples of Ohio, (Fay Anderson, Hillsboro, Ohio, R. R. 9, Box 57), also has a birthday on February 13 and she is 16 years old too. She sends a cordial invitation to her new found twins for them to write to her.

Clarence Snyder of Hillboro, Indiana, will be 14 March 27 and he bet he wouldn't get a twin because he thinks 27 is an unlucky number. Either Clarence was betting in fun or he doesn't know when he is lucky for something exciting happened. By the way Clarence thinks the Indiana friends are doing some good writing and he is trying awfully hard to pass the eighth grade this year. In the same mail a letter came from Mary Snyder, 9 State Street, Manchester, N. Y. Mary had some copies of The Blade sent to her the other day and she decided at once that she wanted to take The Blade so that she could belong to our column. Her birthday comes on March 27 too but she will be 17. How is that for a welcome to a new member? We wish we could do as well for Mary's sister Helen who will be 20, October 2.

## Mixing With Martha

**Maple Cream Filling for Cake.**

Yolks of three eggs beaten with half cup fine maple sugar; add a level tablespoon flour and enough sweet milk to moisten and mix smooth. Stir this into one-half pint boiling milk with a pinch of salt and cook until thick, add one-half cup chopped dates or raisins, and when cool spread between layers. This is a good filling for layer sponge cake.

**Maple Syrup Cup Custards.**

Make a custard with five well beaten eggs, one-fourth teaspoon salt, three cups sweet milk and one cup maple syrup. Mix and pour into buttered cups, set them in a pan of hot water and bake slowly until firm in the centers. Chill and turn out of molds to serve.

**Maple Tapioca.**

Sprinkle four tablespoonsful of quick cooking tapioca and three tablespoonsful of Indian meal mixed into a quart of scalding milk. Stir and cook until the tapioca becomes transparent. Ad one and a half cups of maple syrup, two tablespoons butter and half a teaspoon of salt and turn into a buttered pudding dish. Pour over the top a cupful of thin cream. Set the dish in the oven and bake one hour without stirring. Serve with grated maple sugar.

## POETS' CORNER

Perhaps the sweetest and most characteristic Irish melodies were written by Thomas Moore. The following poems are some of the old favorites:

### O the Shamrock

Through Erin's Isle,
To sport awhile,
As Love and Valour wander'd,
With Wit, the sprite,
Whose quiver bright
A thousand arrows squander'd;
Where'er they pass,
A triple grass
Shoots up, with dewdrops streaming,
As softly green
As emerald seen
Through purest crystal gleaming!
O the Shamrock, the green, immortal Shamrock!
Chosen leaf
Of Bard and Chief,
Old Erin's native Shamrock!

Says Valour, 'See,
They spring for me,
Those leafy gems of morning!'
Says Love, 'No, no,
For me they grow,
My fragrant path adorning.'
But Wit perceives
The triple leaves,
And cries, 'Oh! do not sever
A type that blends
Three godlike friends,
Love, Valour, Wit, for ever!'
O the Shamrock, the green, immortal Shamrock!
Chosen leaf
Of Bard and Chief,
Old Erin's native Shamrock!

So firmly fond
May last the bond
They wove that morn together,
And ne'er may fall
One drop of gall
On Wit's celestial feather!
May Love, as twine
His flowers divine,
Of thorny falsehood weed 'em!
May Valour ne'er
His standard rear
Against the cause of Freedom!
O the Shamrock, the green, immortal Shamrock!
Chosen leaf
Of Bard and Chief,
Old Erin's native Shamrock!

### When He Who Adores Thee

When he who adores thee has left but the name
Of his fault and his sorrows behind,
O say, wilt thou weep, when they darken the fame
Of a life that for thee was resign'd?
Yes, weep, and however my foes may condemn,
Thy tears shall efface their decree;
For Heaven can witness, though guilty to them,
I have been but too faithful to thee.

With thee were the dreams of my earliest love;
Every thought of my reason was thine;
In my last humble prayer to the Spirit above,
Thy name shall be mingled with mine.
Oh! blest are the lovers and friends who shall live,
The days of thy glory to see;
But the next dearest blessing that Heaven can give,
Is the pride of thus dying for thee.

### The Harp That Once Through Tara's Hall

The harp that once through Tara's halls
The soul of music shed,
Now hangs as mute on Tara's walls
As if that soul were fled.
So sleeps the pride of former days,
So glory's thrill is o'er;
And hearts, that once beat high for praise,
Now feel that pulse no more.

No more to chiefs and ladies bright
The harp of Tara swells;
The chord, alone, that breaks at night,
Its tale of ruin tells.
Thus Freedom now so seldom wakes,
The only throb she gives,
Is when some heart indignant breaks,
To show that still she lives.

### Let Erin Remember the Days of Old

Let Erin remember the days of old,
Ere her faithless sons betrayed her;
When Malachi wore the collar of gold,
Which he won from her proud invader;
When her kings, with standard of green unfurl'd,
Led the Red-branch Knights to danger;
Ere the emerald gem of the western world
Was set in the crown of a stranger.

On Lough Neagh's bank as the fisherman strays,
When the clear, cold eve's declining,
He sees the round towers of other days
In the wave beneath him shining;
Thus shall memory often, in dreams sublime,
Catch a glimpse of the days that are over;
Thus, sighing, look through the waves of time
For the long-faded glories they cover.

### Dear Harp of My Country

Dear Harp of my country! in darkness I found thee,
The cold chain of silence had hung o'er thee long,
When proudly my own Island Harp, I unbound thee,
And gave all thy chords to light, freedom, and song!
The warm lay of love and the light note of gladness,
Have waken'd thy fondest, thy liveliest thrill;
But so oft hast thou echoed the deep wish of sadness,
That even in thy mirth it will steal from thee still.

Dear Harp of my country! farewell to thy numbers,
This sweet wreath of song is the last we shall twine,
Go, sleep with the sunshine of Hame on thy slumbers,
Till touched by some hand less unworthy than mine;
If the pulse of the patriot, soldier, or lover,
Have throbb'd at our day, 'tis thy glory alone;
It was but as the wind, passing heedlessly over,
And all the wild sweetness I waked was thy own.

### Love's Young Dream

Oh! the days are gone, when Beauty bright
My heart's chain wove;
When my dream of life from morn till night
Was love, still love.
New hope may bloom,
And days may come
Of milder, calmer beam,
But there's nothing half so sweet in life
As love's young dream:
No, there's nothing half so sweet in life
As love's young dream.

Though the bard to purer fame may soar,
When wild youth's past;
Though he win the wise, who frown'd before,
To smile at last;
He'll never meet
A joy so sweet,
In all his noon of fame,
As when first he sung to woman's ear
His soul felt aflame,
And, at every close, she blush'd to hear
The one loved name.

No—that hallow'd form is ne'er forgot
Which first love traced!
Still it lingering haunts the greenest spot
On memory's waste.
'Twas odour fled
As soon as shed;
'Twas morning's winged dream;
'Twas a light that ne'er can shine again
On Life's dull stream!
Oh! 'twas light that ne'er can shine again
On Life's dull stream!

### 'Tis the Last Rose of Summer

'Tis the last rose of Summer,
Left blooming alone;
All her lovely companions
Are faded and gone;
No flower of her kindred,
No rosebud is nigh,
To reflect back her blushes,
Or give sigh for sigh!

I'll not leave thee, thou lone one!
To pine on the stem;
Since the lovely are sleeping,
Go, sleep thou with them;
Thus kindly I scatter
Thy leaves o'er the bed,
Where thy mates of the garden
Lie scentless and dead.

So soon may I follow,
When friendships decay,
And from Love's shining circle
The gems drop away!
When true hearts lie wither'd,
And fond ones are flown,
Oh! who would inhabit
This bleak world alone?

## Our Correspondents

Ellie Thomas has a birthday March 10 and is looking for a twin, but her father's birthday is March 14. She asks for a shower for him. He will be 81 years old and is shut in a good bit, so Ellie assures us that he would enjoy a shower of cards and letters because he is fond of reading. His address is Jas. W. Ours, Petersburg, W. Va., Box 11.

Answering Keystone Lassie's query, Bachelor Boy from Pennsylvania says that it is his opinion that there should be one purse for husband and wife, where equal rights are maintained. If a man and his wife are trying to make a success of their common interests and efforts, writes Bachelor Boy, there should not be any reason for a separate allowance. How many agree?

Can anyone tell one of our subscribers how to remove iron rust from white organdie?

An invalid for more than 30 years! Only a little thing for us to do—to send a card and letter shower. Smiles of Tennessee has asked us to send one any time, but suppose we send the shower now to Mrs. William Taylor, Madisonville, Tenn.

W. H. Fincher surely would have sent a card to L. L. Fincher if he had seen the paper in time. He is writing now because the name "Fincher" is scarce and he would be pleased if any of the folks care to write to him. Maybe since the name is not found every day, they may discover that they are related. W. H. Fincher's address is Stoneboro, Pa., Box 162. He will be 72 years old next July and has read The Blade many years.

Mrs. R. E. Reiner has preserved the story "A Man for the Ages" by pasting in scrap book. She would be grateful if we could get Lincoln's Gettysburg speech and "Why Should the Spirit of Mortal Be Proud?" by Knox, as this poem is said to be Lincoln's favorite poem. It would complete her book and we think it is a splendid idea. We shall be glad to publish them both in the Poets' Corner.

When a reader is 83 years old and takes the trouble to copy poems for us, we feel like saying something about it. He is ever so witty about old Mr. W. B., but we shall see that the waste basket does not get the poems.

## Snatches From W. B.

"I have read The Blade all my life—oh—er—ever since I could read. My father has taken The Blade for more than 35 years. It is almost like one of the family.—Snake Hunter of W. Va.

Wyandotte Indian, Wisconsin Snowbird, Ray Caylor, Dixie Moonbeam, and all you cousins, come again as I love to read your letters. —Robinson Crusoe.

I have been so busy up here in New York state going to high school and shoveling snow, I haven't had time for anything. I often go coasting and skating.—James Gordon.

I hope to be a story writer some day. With best wishes to all.—Adventurer.

I find I have a twin, Blue Eyed Ruth, but as her address was not with the letter, I could not write to her.—Twyla Schulthers. Newport, Ohio, R. F. D. 1, Box 78.

I live at Abington, Va. This is a lovely old town of about 4,000 inhabitants and is noted for its educational institutions. It has a very healthy climate.—Edgar L. Bays.

If you get pins for the cousins I want one of them for I like the cousins very much.—Dorothy R. True, Ohio.

## BOYS AND GIRLS

**A laugh is just like sunshine,**
**It freshens all the day,**
**It tips the peak of life with light,**
**And drives the clouds away;**
**The soul grows glad that hears it**
**And feels its courage strong;**
**A laugh is just like sunshine,**
**For cheering folks along. —Anon.**

CALL OF THE HYLAS

I would like to have a seat by the cousin who wrote such a dandy description of the sunsets. I want to talk to all of you nature lovers for I believe we would all make pretty good pals.

I have been busy these last few days and I believe most any of you would want to share my camp fire now. It is burning bright and it is boiling down sap into maple molasses.

I saw a gang of blue birds and robins yesterday. They say it is going to be Spring in these old hills pretty soon. I'll be listening for the clearest Spring call of all the year—the call of the hylas in the break-up days of March. A March evening without these little peepers would be to me as lonesome as a crowd without friends. The bluebird comes back because he has seen Spring and knows it is coming, but this little hyla or frog noses his way up through the stiff cold mud, bumps against the ice and pipes, "Spring, Spring, Spring." He comes because he has Spring in his heart.

From river ooze to tree tops they all say Spring is here. Now I will have to bid you a hasty good-bye for my fire is almost out and my sap buckets are running over.—Wyandotte Indian.

EVER SEE ONE?

If you will admit me, I will endeavor to describe a bad ice storm we had a few days ago. It extended over a distance of about 75 miles. It commenced to rain on the night of Feb. 21 and rained continually for about two days. The rain water froze as soon as it dropped upon the trees, fences or stubbles. On the trees around each little twig, the ice was at least an inch thick. The large branches not being able to bear the weight, fell to the ground leaving the trees almost branchless. The storm did considerable damage to the fruit trees of this place.

The roof of a large barn caved in but as luck would have it, no damage was done to the stock for most of them were in another barn.

People 70 odd years of age said they had never before seen such a disastrous storm.

It certainly was a pretty sight for when the sun was shining brightly the ice on the trees glittered like diamonds. Several pictures were taken so we would have something to remind us of the storm.

Now cousins, what do you think of this storm? Please write and let me know if you had a like storm in your home-town. I have written before but Mr. W. B. stole my letter. Hoping he doesn't do the same this time, I will hike before Aunt Martha shoos me out like she would a chicken.—Freckles of Michigan.

SOME CLUB!

Old Mr. Snow King came around the other day, puffing and blowing, got mad and left a big white blanket on the ground, about five inches deep. Has he visited you any? I guess he has.

What about the club that someone mentioned a while back? Have any been formed yet? We have formed one here—you ought to be with us every Saturday night. We sit down and talk and suggest when Farmer Lass will come again, and whether our King will have enough eggs for Easter. Someone asked what was the matter with Lavant and if he has done eating his Christmas cake yet. I said I would rather be in California where one of the cousins is enjoying the warm sunshine. It looked like a place worth living in.

Say Canadian Cowgirl, please come again and tell us how deep the snow is and I will tell you how many members our club has here. I guess I had better tell you and the cousins now.

I am the president and manager. The number is small, so small that I have to call the club to order, do all the reading, do all the talking, and thinking here. But if this gets past Mr. W. B., there will doubtless be no end of new members to help read but at present there is but one member and that is myself. Don't you all think our club is well organized?

How many will tell how they enjoyed a camping or pleasure trip somewhere, describing the scenery and tell if they caught any fish and all about their experience. If you approve of this for a topic, I will come again and tell you of one I had.—Paul Ballew, N. C.

WINTER SPORTS IN MONTREAL

I will assure you that I am not very good at story writing but as I have read that some of you like sports, I thought I would write a line or so. I was in Montreal, Canada, for a year and saw quite a little of it. Their sport there in the Summer is horse racing but when Winter comes it is sport on the snow and ice.

Although I did not skate, I liked to watch the rest of the folks while they were having a good time. From four o'clock when school was out until 10 o'clock the rink was a mass of skaters. Some were skating for fun and others were playing hockey.

At 10 o'clock they were driven from the ice and it was swept and then two inches of water poured on. By the next night there was fine skating again. The skating season lasts from the first of November until the middle of April.

How many readers like music? I love it. I play the violin and piano. Uncle Rube's letter was fine. I like scouting, if I am a girl. We have girl scouts here. Child from the Wilderness, your letter was fine. Maybe I will come again and tell you more about the city of Montreal. Where are all of you New York girls?—Blondy of N. Y.

WAR SAILOR WRITES

After seeing my few lines in print, I cannot resist the temptation of writing a few words of sailor life, although I know very little about it as I was disabled during the war. I enlisted at Bristol, Virginia, July 22, 1918, and proceeded from there to Roanoke, Virginia, for an examination. "Passing up like a top," they gave me orders to return home. I did so and in about two weeks I received orders to report for active duty at Hampton Roads, Virginia, where I was stationed on the U. S. M. air station during the war.

First thing I did after entering the service of Uncle Sam was to slide into a uniform of blue. After that we drilled for several days and then came orders for my company to pack up and sail for the foreign lands. During the night I was stricken with influenza. I was taken to the hospital where I stayed four months. I lost my voice for about two months and a half. After recovering it was too late to sail with my company. Consequently I did not get across the big deep blue sea. I am really sorry that I did not. The doctors tell me that I will never gain my physical health again.

I think it would be grand to have a special club for the soldiers and sailors so they can be reminiscent when they want.—Everett Luther Kress, Tennessee.

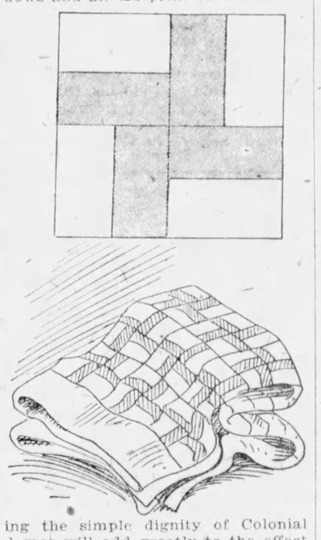
## Art in the Home

**Crazy Quilts.**

Shorty of New York has sent us an interesting design for a square which, if repeated enough times and patched together, will make a tempting cover for milady when she reposes.

In olden times it was quite fashionable to have as many different kinds of material as one could possibly get into one quilt, but not so any more. Since laundry work has been made easier for the housewife too, lighter colors are chosen and surely are much prettier.

Shorty has used for her sample colors a deep rose and white. It is a perfect combination for the four-poster bed and will look exceptionally well if the room is furnished throughout with Colonial attractions. A rag rug, for instance, with rose as the predominating color. Simple rose colored hangings over plain white sheer muslin at the windows and an old print or two show-



ing the simple dignity of Colonial dames will add greatly to the effect of the room. If you are so fortunate as to have a dear little Martha Washington sewing table, so much the better.

If you are one of those people who have a storehouse where you have tucked away a trifle now and then to which some sentiment is attached, and among those things you can find material enough for pieces of your quilt, get your shears, needle and thread ready. First thing you know you will be planning a room to match your quilt.

Who will be the next one to submit a piece of fancy work to this department? It is ever so much fun when you are all so interested and there is no reason in the world why we should not beautify our American country homes to the best of our ability.

## Lemon and Orange Pies

Juice of 1 lemon, juice of 1 orange, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup warm water, pinch of salt, 2 tablespoons corn starch, 2 egg-yolks, small piece of butter.

Mix the fruit juices, sugar, salt and part of the cup of water, and boil in double boiler. Dissolve corn starch in remainder of water, then add to the rest. Beat egg yolks and add, then add the butter. Pour into baked shell, and cover with the beaten whites of 2 eggs and 2 tablespoons sugar. Brown in over. It is very good.


## WORKS FOR CHILD MUST KEEP WELL

**Mothers in a Like Situation Should Read This Letter from Mrs. Enrico**

Chicago, Illinois.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for a serious trouble. I had tried doctors and all said the same—an operation. At first I only felt the pain on my left side, but later I seemed to feel it on both sides. I am a power sewing-machine operator and have a little girl to support. I work in a tailor shop and that line of work has been very slack this year and I am home part of the time. I do not like to take any chances, so I consulted my friends, and one lady said, 'Take Lydia Pinkham's medicine,' so I did. I have felt better right along and am in good enough health to go to work. I recommend your Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash to all."—Mrs. MARY ENRICO, 459 N. Carpenter St., Chicago.

Often the mother is obliged to support her children and good health is necessary. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is just the medicine you can depend upon. It has helped thousands of women who suffer from ailments and the relief it brought Mrs. Enrico it may bring to you.

# RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

## WORKERS NEVER KICK—
### Kickers Never Work

This is a good slogan that will fit church, lodge, school and community centers. The workers do not have time to kick. The kickers do not have time to work.

Workers, shirkers and jerkers are three breeds of folks. Take your choice. Join the breed where you fit and will be happy. The workers take hold. They finish the job and then rest. The shirker finds some excuse not to be present and dodges entirely. The jerkers try to pass the buck and say, "Let George do it," or they will argue that there is no use in doing the thing that ought to be done.

The farm bureau, the grange, the town, the township and every community have these classes of human beings. They have length, breadth and thickness. They have appetite and can walk and talk, but at old-fashioned hard work, take hold and go ahead some of them will balk.

Workers never kick. Kickers never work. There may be some exceptions to this rule, but it fits more often than it will miss. Get in the right class. Be a booster for the good of your community. Boost your neighbors. Say something good about them every day. Very soon they will be saying good things about you. Try it. Do it now.

## A PAIR OF TWINS—
### Farm Products—Home Grown

On the train a father and mother and a pair of twins. A baby boy and a baby girl. One year and one day old. Farm folks going visiting to wife's relations. The youngsters each had a bottle. Both happy and handsome.

Every passenger in the car were at once friends to this little group. The mother was complimented. The daddy was a little jealous and really felt that he had a half interest in the twins and ought to have half the bouquets the strangers were handing out.

The baby girl could speak several words. The boy had not learned to talk. The father explained this as being natural. He said that a woman always wanted to do the most talking and would start first if she had a chance to do so.

Both were dressed alike and looked alike. This family lived on a 60-acre farm of flat, rich, black land. The past year had not been heaped with prosperity, but there was no thought of quitting the old farm. The wife was even braver than the husband in this respect.

A pair of twins means a big task for mother and fair size job for the father in taking care of them. Both these youngsters were ready to smile and win you to their way of thinking. To win the smile of a little child is worth more than to court the grace of any stuck-up society aristocrat.

This pair of twins is a good farm product and the right crop to raise on the old farm. Society and government ought to be vigilant in seeing to it that these youngsters have a good community in which to grow up and in which to live. That mother will be tired many times in taking care of these little folks. Any man or woman ought to be damned and condemned if he or she contributes in any manner to the downfall or disgrace of these or any other children.

## SHOES AND CORN—
### Ratio One to Thirty-Three

Rural Welfare has just been looking at a cartoon in the Literary Digest which shows a pair of scales with one pair of shoes on one side and balancing 33 bushels of corn on the other side. The price of the shoe is $13.20. The price of the corn is $13.20.

Another picture might be drawn showing how much raw hide it would take on side of a pair of scales to buy this same pair of shoes. When 400 pounds of hide must be sold by the farmer in order to buy one pair of leather shoes we must all agree that the price of hide is too low or the price of shoes is too high.

The farmer has been deflated. His purchase power is below zero. Who is to blame, the retail merchant, wholesale dealer, organized labor or the federal reserve bank board that curtailed currency so quickly as to hit the farmer a knockout blow?

Is your congressman doing anything to help the farmer? Are your United States senators making any moves or showing any signs of being interested in your welfare, Mr. Farmer? Have you ever written to these men to show them that you are interested in these matters yourself?

How much will a bushel of corn buy? This is the yard stick by which the prosperity of the farmer is measured. How much would a bushel of corn buy two years ago? How much will it buy today? Is there any doubt about the farmer being hit hard and hit first?

Has the retail merchant or the wholesale manufacturer been hit one-fourth as hard as the meal ticket grower has been hit? Has the banker, lawyer, editor, dentist, doctor, railroad or any other business been hit in the same ratio as the farmer? If not, why not? Why should the farmer bear the burden and have to go to lower price levels and go alone? Is there any bigger question for a senator or congressman to answer? Try 'em out. Do it now.

## CAN YOU SWIM—
### Learn While Young

One of the joys of youth is learning to swim. Every boy and every girl ought to learn this trick. Three-fourths of the surface of the earth is water. Too many of us are just land lubbers. There is no better test of the muscles and bones than swimming.

Many times a man or woman has been helpless and life has been lost because somebody had not learned to swim. Too many prefer the ease of a bathtub or washtub to the current in the creek or river.

We have just read of the New England Red Cross life-saving corps having swimming contests in February this year. Over 100 junior boys and girls entered the lists and took part.

The feats of some noted swimmers have been wonderful test of skill and endurance. The expert seems to swim with as much ease as some folks walk on land. Some men can stay under water for a long time and perform all sorts of stunts in water in glass vats where the spectators can see all the movements. This is the show part of the game where you pay the price of admission.

Near the sea coast and along rivers it is a common habit to learn to swim the same as it is to talk and to learn the letters of the alphabet. As a rule these swimmers are hard folks and immune against many ills that others suffer. Let the youngsters learn to swim under proper safe guards. They will never regret this accomplishment.

## WHERE GOES OLD CLOTHES—
### What Becomes of Old Shoes

We have had a talk with a lady who is interested in old clothes and old shoes. She sells them or works them over. How many wives make spending money out of old duds and old leather?

This lady says that the shoemaker will pay a fair price for an old shoe if you talk to him just right. He can either fix them up for somebody who cannot afford to buy a new pair or use the leather in mending other shoes. He may pay 50 to 90 cents for such shoes.

Old clothes always have a value if you know how to manage them. They may be made over or used for some other kind of garment. Their color may be changed without injury to the quality of the cloth. The tailor will often pay $4.00 to $6.00 for an old suit that may just hang around and be moth eaten until it is only waste material.

Some wives may be too anxious to sell old clothes and old shoes. One case came to our attention where a husband bought a second-hand suit that his wife had sold at excursion rates. The tailor made a profit of a dozen dollars. Another man paid $5.00 to get a pair of shoes that his wife had sold for 75 cents. Nobody will blame the wife. She ought to have spending money and the husband had better discover that it is cheaper to hand out the pocketbook once in a while instead of letting the wife peddle old clothes and old shoes.

## CATS AND RATS—
### Seldom Live Together

Rural Welfare visited a big farmer in a hill country. He had a dozen cats and no rats. He said that the cats were a good investment. They worked for their board. They were rat policemen. These cats had the right of way in both the house and in the barn. The rat population was mighty slim on that farm.

We were in the dairy barn at evening milking. The cats were all there. They waited until the last cow was milked. Then came their supper time. A half gallon or more of milk was poured into a small trough and the dozen cats had their evening meal. Each cat had a different place to sleep and the rat that started out on a foraging trip, day or night, was sure to meet cat trouble. We wonder how many farmers have been pestered and robbed by rats and did not think of having cats on the job to make less rats on the farm. Tom cat and kitty girl are handy furniture on the farm.

## GAS AND ELECTRICITY—
### Future Heat and Power

At a recent banquet one speaker made a big noise. He talked a lot but did not say much. The speaker who followed, in a good natured way, said "there was too much gas and too little electricity in the last speech."

In many places claim is made by managers of gas companies that the gas supply is becoming exhausted. This is used as the excuse to increase the gas rate. In many places the rates are being raised.

The old world may not always be full of gas and oil. Electricity will always be plentiful if we provide ways and means to hitch it up to our uses and needs. The days are soon here when it will be much cheaper than the gas rate.

In the natural course of events gas will become more costly and the electric current cheaper. In 10 years every real farm and farmer ought to be thoroughly supplied with electric current for power, light and heat. If we keep our heads in the game this current ought to be very cheap. Then the gas rates may be glad to stay down where they can be reached.

## RELIGIOUS TRAINING—
### Catholics and the Jews

We heard a public welfare lecturer tell an audience some startling facts about a lot of things. She was a lady. She said that parents were losing control over their children in too many cases. That too many youngsters were entering life wholly unprepared.

One of the things she said that was sadly lacking in children of Protestant parents was religious training. Too many boys and girls were arriving at manhood and womanhood without a Christian training and without a knowledge of what the teachings of the Bible had done for our country and our race.

She pointed out that the Jewish people made sure that their children received at least 337 hours of religious training and instruction per year. This was just as much a part of their education as they received from the ordinary text books.

She stated that the Catholics made it a rule to give their children not less than 200 hours each year of religious instruction and oftentimes more than this much time. She stated that it was easy to see that this instruction gave parents more control over children than parents had over children that received no training along this line.

We are wondering if this lady was not hitting the nail on the head. Is it not time for folks to awaken to the fact that in the years to come the child that has had some of this foundation training will more likely win in the race of life and steer the boat in more safety over the hidden rocks and shoals of temptation that always beset human beings.

Think this matter over. Do you know of any churches that have no members under 20 years of age?

## OLD VIRGINIA PRIDE—
### Boosts the Mother State

In 1607, at Jamestown, the first English settlement in America was made. This was the birth of the colony of Virginia, now the state of Virginia, and long known as the mother of presidents. In colonial days Virginia was the pivot and place of action. In Revolutionary days Virginia had the great men to write the Declaration of Independence and the commander of the patriot army, Jefferson and Washington. Cornwallis, the English general, surrendered his sword to Washington at Yorktown. In Civil war days, Virginia was again the center. It had Robert Lee, Richmond, the capital of the confederacy, and Appomattox court house the end of the confederacy. What a wonderful state record. And everybody who ever lived and loved Virginia died believing that it was the greatest state. This thing we call state pride is something well worth while.

## BANK BOOSTS FARMERS—
### Grinds Its Own Axe

Recently a banker in a town of 30,000 called into his private office the editor of Rural Welfare. He said: "Our bank has bought another bank in this town. We will consolidate the two. We will have a new building. We are thinking of adding an extra story to this building and making a farmers' club and convention room. What do you think of the idea and will farmers use and appreciate it?"

As a matter of course we fell in line with this idea. At first glance you might think the banker was making a big donation to the farmer. He was. He was also grinding his own axe. We have known this banker for many years. He has helped hundreds of farmers and farmer boys to farm better and to grow better live stock. It is needless to say that these farmers do business at the right bank.

Farmers are not the tightwad, hard-boiled fellows they used to be. They are thawing out. As soon as they come out of their shell and mix with other folks and their neighbors they begin to grow and act like and look like other folks.

Farmers are finding that if they show a little interest in their own business and also show a little appreciation of what is done for them that folks in other business will be glad to give a helping hand. This banker is on the right track.

Here and there will be a farmer who may want the whole bank instead of the top story. But a heated and lighted clubroom with all the conveniences for holding meetings is something that ought to make every redblooded farmer glad and willing to say thanks.

The bank that proposes doing this thing was the baby bank in this same city a few years ago. By taking an interest in the farmer it has become the biggest bank in this city. When it combines with the bank it has bought it will be the outstanding bank of the whole county in which it is located.

Business men and merchants make a mistake if they forget to co-operate with the whole community. We do not favor having somebody ready to always be handing out favors to farmers. We do like the banker or the merchant and the farmer who are far-seeing enough to know that pulling together will be a blessing to all concerned.

In many communities the banker is the best booster for farm and the farmer. Two years ago many bankers were knocking the federal land banks and the federal farm loan system. Today the big banker with a vision and a big brain is boosting for the federal land bank because it is a blessing to the farm and to the farmer.

The day is well nigh here when town folks are country folks and the country folks are the same as town folks, all trying to make a good living and get some real joy out of life. It is up to the farmer to appreciate anybody and everybody who gives him a boost or a clubroom in town.

## GRAIN DEALERS MEET—
### Co-operative Managers Confer

Four hundred men met in a grain dealer's conference. They were the managers or directors of co-operative elevators or associations. They came from all over their home state. They were in fairly good spirits. Every one seemed to think that the worst period of price depression was passed.

Many co-operative elevators have had sad experience. Many lost some money. Partly because of lack of business sense and poor management and partly because the old line elevator interests did not want the new boys to succeed.

We were asked to talk to this bunch of grain dealers. We told them that, in our opinion, it was safer to go into the grain business now than it was to go in when prices were at peak two or three years ago. We also said that some farmers were more or less discouraged because they had lost money during the past year, but that there never was a better time to stay away from the city than right now. There never was a better time to stick to the old farm than now. The city had thousands of men and women who had no job and mighty little to eat.

One of the hard hills for co-operative elevators to climb is the fact that framer members of these co-operative companies will not be loyal to their own company. They may hold stock in the company, but if the other elevator offers them a cent a bushel more for grain they will take it and by so doing hit their own company.

These matters were all discussed at this convention. The farm bureau is helping the farmers to get together in marketing grain and live stock. They are going into the big city and try to command the terminal markets, or, in other words, sell directly to the big milling or export companies.

The farmer is slowly learning to be a business man. He is going to school in the school house of experience and hard knocks. He ought to have started in this game long ago. He has to suffer some of the torments. A lot of smart set fellows do not want him to be a good business man. Too many parasites have prospered at the expense of the farmer. The smart set farms above the neck and they want the farmer to keep on farming below the neck. The smart set say that farming is brains and organization. They want the farmer to think that farming is just muscle and manure. If the farmer becomes a real business man a lot of these tin-horn fellows will have to work for a living and clothes. Let 'em do it now.

Mr. Farmer, you had better stick to your home company. Stick or get stuck. In union there is strength. The bundle of sticks is stronger than single sticks.

## HONOR OLD FOLKS—
### Do It While They Live

Do we neglect the old folks in our community? Do we let them know that we appreciate their long life of usefulness? Is it not a fact that we too often wait until their funeral before we gather to show our respect and appreciation?

Rural Welfare editor suggests that each community, once a year, ought to hold a meeting at which the oldest residents are the guests of honor for that day.

The program ought to be arranged so that boys and girls shall have a prominent part and by so doing they will catch the spirit and learn the lesson of "Honor thy father and thy mother" and the old pioneers who have made possible the blessings which we all enjoy today.

Would not our fathers and mothers and grandparents enjoy such a day and feel younger and the burden of life be lighter and the songs of the birds sweeter?

Why not the church have such a day and especially honor the oldest members of the church? This kind of a program will coax more religion inside the meeting house than any other kind of service.

Why not the lodge have such a program and give the oldest members a front seat and words of appreciation? There would be more fraternal spirit in a lodge that held such a service.

It is a mistake for a community or a nation to fail to show just appreciation for those who have lived long and useful lives. We ought to scatter a few flowers while they live and not wait until they wear a shroud.

Why not our Rural Welfare readers talk this matter and urge such a program and see how it works? If the old folks get mad about it, just blame the editor and the groundhog.

If this custom was once adopted it would wear through the years and those who do the most to make the old folks happy will get the most good out of the day that this program is pulled off.

There is a sermon in the words of Eugene Field:

"For life is the mirror of
king and slave—
It is just what we are
and do—
Then give to the world the
best you have—
And the best will come back
to you."

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# The Latest Markets

It is probable that the current year will in future be recorded as the period in which business and industry in the United States issued from the tangled paths of war into the highroads of peace leading to the rational standing that peace implies. The assumption seems well based. The week closing Saturday was constructive, more definitely so, perhaps, than immediately appears. January and a good part of February normally reflect quiet phases of development. They were not exceptional this year, but behind them were the latter months of 1921 which in the light of annual reports now coming to hand in large numbers were months of transition from the state of depression and stagnation to a state of progress. The approach of Spring promises to confirm what has hitherto been a somewhat nebulous supposition in the popular mind.

**Freight Traffic Is Cue.**

The conditions and the symptoms of the transportation industry supply an interesting cue. In 1921 freight traffic suffered an unprecedented slump, the reports compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission indicating a shrinkage of something more than 23 per cent as compared with 1920. In January of this year freight handled was only 16 per cent less than in that month a year ago. From January 1st, there has been an increase each week (omitting weeks in which holidays fell) in freight car loadings. In February there was a consistent reduction in the number of idle cars in good condition, the reduction in the latest week reported having been in excess of 13,000 cars. The number of idle cars ready for use at the opening of January was close to 500,000, whereas the latest report placed the number at 264,814. February statistics reveal that car loadings late in February were at the rate of between 700,000 and 800,000, or something like 100,000 cars a week in excess of the corresponding period of 1921.

The pendulum swung very far the wrong way in 1921 and it may be assumed that it will swing nearly, if not quite so far, the right way in 1922.

**Loadings Increased.**

Indications thus far point that way notwithstanding that in the week ended Feb. 25 car loadings were 45,638 cars less than in the previous week, a circumstance attributed to the Washington birthday observance. Still the week made a better showing than the same week of 1921 by 75,644 cars. The loadings of merchandise, miscellaneous items, grains and coal all showed encouraging increases. Meanwhile earnings for January continued to disclose a substantial falling away in gross. A matter, for the amount, of relatively minor importance with the pendulum already alluded to swinging in the right direction.

Intensive economy in operation brought about a gain in net of better than $23,000,000 for 135 Class 1 roads. In January, 1921, there was a deficit in net of more than $300,000. However gratifying the actual result in savings, the fact remains that the result has been gained to a disturbing degree by sacrifice in maintenance, improvements and equipment. That is a fact which cannot or need not be glossed over. Nevertheless, with the volume of traffic such as it was in 1921, such maintenance and other requirements were less pressing than would otherwise have been the case.

## Grain

Wheat, cash, $1.44; May, $1.45½; July, $1.21¼. Corn, cash, 64½c. Oats, cash, 42c. Barley, cash, 65c. Rye, No. 2, cash, $1.02. Cloverseed, cash, $16.15; March, $16.15; April, $14.45; Oct., $11.90. Alsike, cash, $11.90; March, $11.90. Timothy, cash, $3.15; March, $3.15; May, $3.25.

Chicago—Wheat, May, $1.37¼; July, $1.17⅝. Corn, May, 63⅛c; July, 65¾c. Oats, May, 39½c; July, 41¼c. Barley, May, 65½c. Rye, May, $1.07; July, 95½c.

## Produce

Toledo—Butter—Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 41c; solid pack, 40c; nut margarine, 25@25½c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 22@23c; New York limburger, 32c; Wisconsin, 1-lb. 25c; domestic Swiss, 32c; new Michigan, 23c; longhorn, 24@25c.

Eggs—Candled, 23c; selects, 28c.

Bacon—Fat, 15c; lean, 25c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 20c; 9 to 10 lbs., 19c; 11 to 12 lbs., 17½c; 13 to 15 lbs., 15½c. Lard, 13c. Hams, 29c. Sausage—Fresh pork, 17c; luncheon, 18c; bologna, 12½c; frankfurters, 17c.

Live Poultry—Ducks, 30@32c; geese, 20@22c; turkeys, 33@35c; heavy hens, 26@28c; light chickens, 22@25c; old roosters, 15@16c; young chickens, 28@30c. Dressed Poultry—Chickens, 30@33c; geese, 24@25c; ducks, 32@35c; turkeys, 40@43c.

Hides—No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; bull, 4c; green calf, No. 1, 13c; No. 2, 11½c; kip, 11c; No. 2 kip, 8½c; cured hides, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 6c; horse hides, $2.50.

Cleveland—Butter, extra in tubs, 43½@44c; prints, 44½@45c; extra firsts, 42½@43c; firsts, 40½@41c; seconds, 35½@36c; packing stock, 17@19c. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern extras, 26c; extra firsts, 25c; Ohio firsts, 24@24½c; western firsts, new cases, 24c. Oleomargarine, lb. prints, nut oleo, 21@23c; high grade, made of animal oils, 23@23½c; lower grades, 19@20c. Cheese—York state, 23@24c; brick, 22@24c; fancy Swiss, 40@55c; northern, 25@27c limburger, 25@28c. Poultry—Live, heavy fowls, 30@31c; roosters, 16@17c; spring chickens, culls, 24@26c; do., choice 29@30c; live spring ducks, 27@28c; live geese, 24c; capons, 33c. Potatoes, $3.00@3.25 a sack of 150 lbs.; Michigan, $2.95 a sack of 150 lbs.; Early Ohios, $2.10 per two-bushel sack; Red Rivers, $2.40 a 120-lb. sack; fancy western, 3c a lb.; new stock, $17.00@17.25 a bbl.; Garnets, $2.45 a hamper. Sweet Potatoes—Delawares, $1.25@1.35 a hamper.

Chicago—Butter higher; creamery extras, 37c; firsts, 32@36c; seconds, 30@31½c; standards, 35¾c. Eggs, lower; receipts, 18,258 cases; firsts, 22@22¼c; ordinary firsts, 19@20c; miscellaneous, 21@21½c. Potatoes, steady on Russets, weak on other stocks; receipts, 58 cars; total United States shipments, 797 cars; Wisconsin round whites, sacked, $1.65@1.75; bulk, $1.75@1.90; Minnesota round whites, sacked, $1.50@1.70; Idaho sacked Rurals, $1.70@1.85; sacked Russets, $1.75@2.00, but mostly $1.90.

New York—Butter, firm; receipts, 9,764; creamery, higher than extras, 39¾@40½c; creamery extras (92 score), 39@39½c; creamery firsts (88 to 91 score), 35@38½c. Eggs, unsettled; receipts, 42,023; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 24½@25c; do., firsts, 23@24c; state, nearby and nearby western hennery browns, firsts to extras, 27@28c; state and nearby gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 24½@26c. Cheese, firm; receipts, 1,247.

## Live Stock

Cleveland—Hogs, steady; receipts, 5,500; heavies, $11.40; yorkers, $11.40; pigs, $10.75. Cattle, $8.50; calves, steady, $12.00@13.00. Lambs, steady, $15.00@16.00.

Pittsburgh—Hogs—Receipts, 1,500; lower; heavies, $11.50@11.60; heavy yorkers, $11.75@11.90; light yorkers, $11.25@11.50; pigs, $11.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 500; steady; top sheep, $9.50; top lambs, $16.00. Calves—Receipts, 250; steady; top, $13.50.

East Buffalo—Cattle—Receipts, 100; steady. Calves—Receipts, 100; 50c lower, $3.00@14.00. Hogs—Receipts, 2,400; slow, 10@25c lower; heavy, $11.00@11.25; mixed, $11.50@11.75; yorkers, $11.75; light yorkers, $11.00@11.50; pigs, $11.00; roughs, $9.25@9.50; stags, $4.00@6.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,000; steady, unchanged.

East St. Louis—(U. S. Bureau of Markets)—Cattle—Receipts, 300; compared with week ago, beef steers, yearlings, beef cows and bulls, stockers and feeders mostly 25c higher; canners and veal calves, steady. Hogs—Receipts, 4,500; opened steady to 10c lower; later market dull, mostly 25c lower; top, $11.00; bulk, 160 to 260-lb. averages, $10.75@11.00; packer sows steady; bulk, $9.50; pigs steady. Sheep—Receipts, 500; compared to week ago, sheep and lambs mostly 25c to 50c lower.

Chicago—(U. S. Bureau of Markets)—Cattle—Receipts, 500; compared with week ago, beef steers steady to 15c higher; strictly good and choice grades showing the advance; extreme top for week, $9.40; she-stock 10@15c higher, with fat cows and heifers up most; bulls steady; light vealers unevenly lower, mostly 50c off; stockers and feeders, 10@15c higher; common and medium grades slow. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; lights, 10@15c lower; others steady to 10c lower; better grades fairly active; heavy mixed slow; shippers bought about 1,000; holdover moderately light; bulk, $10.50@11.00; pigs about steady; bulk desirable 100 to 125-lbs., $9.25@9.50; with stronger weights up to $10.00@10.25. Sheep—Receipts, 5,000; compared with week ago, best handy weight fat lambs and shearing lambs about steady; yearlings and weighty lambs steady to 25c higher; matured sheep mostly 50c up.

# Questions and Answers

Rule 1—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. This department will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or Biblical interpretations; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions.

## Harold Bell Wright

I would like to know something about the life of Harold Bell Wright. —I. J. B., Zephyrhills, Fla.

Harold Bell Wright, author, was born in Rome, Oneida county, N. Y., May 4, 1872, the son of William A. and Alma T. Wright. He was a student for two years in the preparatory department of Hiram college, Hiram, Ohio. He married Frances E. Long of Buffalo, N. Y., July 18, 1899.

Wright was a landscape painter from 1892 to 1897. He was pastor of the Christian (Disciple) church of Pierce City, Mo., from 1897 to 1898, after which he took a pastorate in Pittsburg City, Kan., which he filled until 1903. From 1903 to 1905 he was pastor of the Forest Avenue church, Kansas City. He retired from the ministry in 1908.

These are his main works: "That Printer of Udell's," 1903; "The Shepherd of the Hills," 1907; "The Calling of Dan Matthews," 1909; "The Uncrowned King," 1910; "The Winning of Barbara Worth," 1911; "Their Yesterdays," 1912; "The Eyes of the World," 1914; "When a Man's a Man," 1916.

Wright's home is at Los Angeles, Cal.

## Warren G. Harding

Please give a short sketch of the life of Warren G. Harding.—R. D., Ohio.

Warren G. Harding, President of the United States, was born in Corsica, Morrow county, Ohio, on Nov. 2, 1865. His parents were George Tyron and Phebe Elizabeth Dickerson Harding. He was a student at Ohio Central college, Iberia, from 1879 to 1882. On July 8, 1891, he married Florence Kling of Marion, Ohio. Harding entered the newspaper business in 1884 at Marion, Ohio, and is now president of the Harding Publishing Co., publishing the Marion Star.

From 1900 to 1904 he was a member of the Ohio state senate; from 1904 to 1906, lieutenant governor of Ohio; was Republican candidate for governor of Ohio in 1910 but was defeated. In 1915 he became a member of the United States senate. He is a Baptist.

Harding was elected President in 1920.

## Stag Calls at "The Stag"

While hounds were trailing a stag in England the pursued animal ran into the kitchen of an inn called "The Stag." The keeper refused to give it up.


CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought


# NEWS FOR VETERANS

Brig. Gen. Edward F. McGlachlin, Jr., of the Army War college, has been promoted to major general, filling the vacancy caused by the coming retirement of Maj. Gen. William G. Haan. Col. William H. Hay, the present chief of staff of the American forces in Germany, is to be recommended to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of McGlachlin.

General McGlachlin was made a brigadier general in 1921. Previously he had been commandant of the General Service schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and in charge of the 7th Division at Camp Funston, Kan. During the World war he commanded the artillery of the First army in the Aisne-Marne defensive and the Somme-St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne offensives.

After the armistice he commanded the 1st Division in the Army of Occupation, and returned with it to the United States.

At a meeting of the Missouri bonus commission matters relating to the payment of $15,000,000 to the soldiers, sailors and marines from Missouri who served in the war were discussed. If there is no hitch in the sale of the bonds, payment of the bonus will commence in May, probably about the middle of the month. Bids for the bonds have been received by the state fund commissioners and the bonds will be ready for delivery not later than April 1.

Senator Moses of New Hampshire did a complete turn-around on the adjusted compensation bill in the senate last week.

In a carefully prepared speech the senator said he had "been under a promise to support adjusted compensation legislation." However, he announced, he had changed his mind and wanted to let those to whom the promise had been made know that he could not go forward with it at this time.

His reason for this change in attitude was that this is not the time to pass such legislation.

Information dealing with Americans who served in the allied armies is wanted for a history that is being prepared by Robert B. Lockhart, 32 South Washington street, Rochester, and Dr. James Sullivan, state historian, Albany, N. Y. The information desired includes date of enlistment, name of town and state, regimental number, regiment or battalion, and record of service.

Following the passage of the Bursum bill in the senate, Secretary of War Weeks has changed his views concerning the retirement of disabled emergency officers of the World war.

The secretary now says he is not opposed to relief for these officers so long as the war department is not forced to administer the measure and "the relief does not involve the use of any funds appropriated for the army for any purpose."

This statement was made by Secretary Weeks in answer to a brief submitted to him by representatives of the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, the United Spanish War Veterans and the Disabled Emergency Officers of the World War.

Fourteen states so far have turned down the request for financial assistance made by the George Washington Memorial association for the erection of a George Washington and World War memorial building in Washington, D. C.

Sixteen other states are now considering the matter and have practically assured the American Legion that they will have nothing to do with it, according to the last weekly bulletin of the legion's national legislative committee.

The states that have turned down the proposition are: Colorado, Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Robert G. Woodside, Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, severely criticized Senator Pepper's stand on the adjusted compensation in a speech before a number of the organization men in Philadelphia's mayor's office recently.

"Before we are through with your senator, we will take the pep out of Pepper," was one of the shots the V. F. W. commander aimed at the Philadelphia senator. Woodside outlined the adjusted compensation bill and criticized the opponents of the measure, pleading for justice and a square deal forf the ex-service men.

"This adjusted compensation is due the service men and will be a life saver to our 'buddies' who are tramping the streets looking for employment," the commander added.

Gratification over the favorable attitude in Washington regarding the Langley bill, to appropriate approximately $16,000,000 for hospitals for disabled veterans, was expressed by Judge Robert S. Marx, national commander of the Disabled American Veterans of the World war.


CORNS

Lift Off with Fingers

Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Truly!

Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation. —Advertisement

Wash With Cuticura Soap and Have a Clear Skin

Bathe with the Soap and hot water on rising and retiring, using plenty of Soap. If any signs of pimples, redness or roughness are present smear with the Ointment and let it remain five minutes before bathing. Always include the Cuticura Talcum in your toilet preparations.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 21F, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.


## DE VALERA OFFERED JOB ON THE VAUDEVILLE STAGE

Eammon de Valera has learned that the penalty for fame is the offer of good money-making jobs. Among the letters received by the ex-president of the Irish Republic recently were several from theatrical managers in the United States offering him high salaries for a vaudeville engagement. However, de Valera is quite content to stay in Ireland.


DRINK MORE WATER IF KIDNEYS BOTHER

Eat Less Meat and Take Salts for Backache or Bladder Trouble.

Uric acid in meat excites the kidneys, they become overworked and sluggish, ache, and feel like a load of lead. The urine becomes cloudy, the bladder is irritated, and you may be obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night. When the kidneys clog you must help them flush off the body's poisonous waste or you'll be a real sick person shortly. At first you feel dull misery in the kidneys, then you suffer from backache, sick headache, dizziness, stomach sour, tongue coated and you have rheumatic twinges when the weather is bad.

Eat less meat, drink lots of water, also get from any pharmacist four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity, also to neutralize the acids in urine, so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everyone should take now and then to keep the kidneys clean and active. Druggists here say they sell lots of Jad Salts to folks who believe in overcoming kidney trouble while it is only trouble. —Advertisement



Why Suffer With Piles

When Pyramid Pile Suppositories Bring Such Blessed Relief

Yes, Pyramid Pile Suppositories are simply wonderful to ease and relieve itching, allay that aggravating sense of pressure and enable you to rest and sleep with comfort.

The fact that almost every druggist in the U. S. and Canada carries Pyramid in stock at 60 cents a box shows how highly these suppositories are regarded. Take no substitute. You can try them free by sending your name and address to Pyramid Drug Co., 616 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich.



MAN'S BEST AGE

A man is as old as his organs; he can be as vigorous and healthy at 70 as at 35 if he aids his organs in performing their functions. Keep your vital organs healthy with

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles since 1696; corrects disorders; stimulates vital organs. All druggists, three sizes.

Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation

Don't "Baby" Corns

Don't pet and coddle, nurse or "baby" such annoying joy killers. Banish them quickly, painlessly, forever with

"GETS-IT"

Not only hard corns or soft corns on every kind of corn or callus succumb to "Gets-It" and peels right off, it does just a few seconds to stop the pain, then two or three drops. Sold wherever drugs are sold. Get a bottle of "Gets-It" today. Your money back if it fails to positively remove any corn or callus. Used by millions. 25c a bottle. E. Lawrence & Co., Mfg. Chemists, Chicago, Ill.

# RUM MEN BACK DRY LAW OF U. S.

## Bootleggers Support Act Under Which Vast Fortunes Are Made.

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

liquor remains
the day in the
of the man in
rain, in his club.
anyone may
thought that the
of the country
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explanations of-
them is fully sat-
prohibitionists say
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gather would be
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ally dispensed.

Made Everywhere.

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their own stuff
obsession that
right to put
their little corn
they chose with-
federal or state
paying taxes, is made
now.

South making
old custom, and
brought into
there for years—
southern states were
before the eigh-
became effective.
the huge profits,
men have put togeth-
ous substances which pass
Wood alcohol and a va-
other poisons enter into the
these death-dealing po-
every holiday
larger cities, the
ces will publish reports of
cases due to bad liquor.
and death are the in-
results of wood alcohol con-
in any considerable quan-

Prohibition Commissioner Haynes
mission of eventual thorough
ment of the dry amendment.
his secret that for a long time
ralized withdrawals of whisky
bonded warehouses were in
ases put on the market. The
figures up to the end of
fiscal year, June 30, 1921,
that since the prohibition
became effective a little
months before, 31,000,-
allons of liquor were with-
permits. Commissioner
said recently that this situa-
looked into and that the
withdrawals has been re-
ically.

Charges Are Many.

ases of violations of the Vol-
are many, and there have
numerous convictions. The
show that in the last fiscal
convictions were ob-
and acquittal resulted in only
of the cases tried. In many
however, the cases have
up tremendously, and very
cases have not yet come to

## JECTS AMERICAN BID THOUGH BRITISH IS HIGH

New Zealand government has
shown its preference for Brit-
machinery by rejecting an Amer-
bid for a hydro-electric ma-
contract and awarding it
British firm, although the machinery
offered the government
pounds less than their
competitors.

Massey was questioned
the contract in the house of
natives and said the gov-
loss would be reduced by
preference tariff in favor of
goods to 7,000 pounds. He
cabinet had decided
machinery manu-
by British workmen.
the first of a series of con-
to be awarded for the in-
of extensive hydro-electric
in New Zealand.

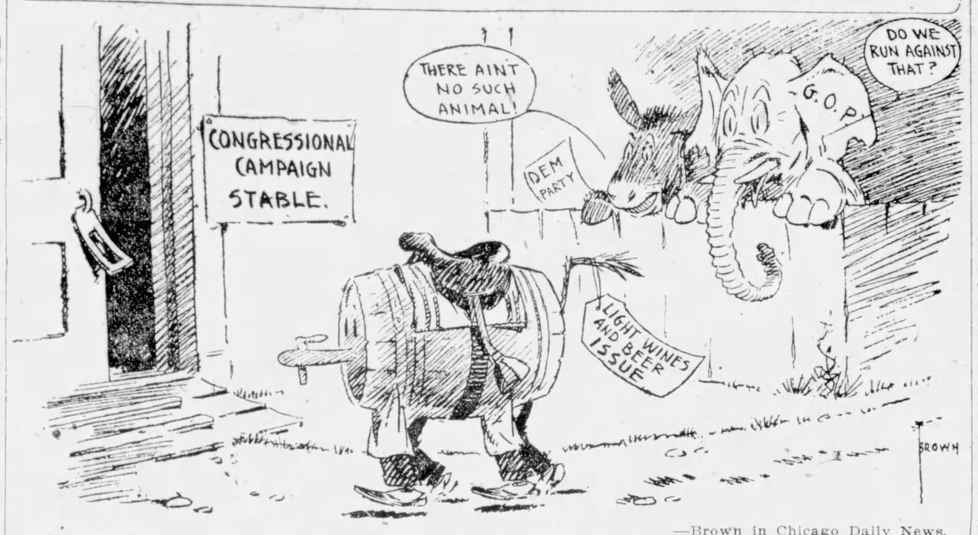
## Swedish Banks Preferred

Danish financier with a knowl-
of Russian conditions says
between 200,000,000 and 300,-
kroner are deposited in
banks in the names of
Russian commissars.

## Spooks, 700 Letters, $30

Kathleen Hahn, a widow,
unstamped letters to a
army officer on the Rhine,
ted to court she said she
written by the command of
spirits. She was ordered to
postage.

## Look Who's Here!




—Brown in Chicago Daily News.

# RUTH LAW FORSAKES AERIAL THRILLS FOR FIRESIDE HAPPINESS

There comes a time in the life of every woman—be she queen or shop girl, lawyer or actress—when she feels the maternal urge, the yearn for a home, a fireside, children and contentment.

This desire is no respector of persons or personalities—it has now reached into the sky to bring an aviatrix down to earth.

Ruth Law volplaned from the sky—and landed by the fireside.

The daredevil aviatrix who has thrilled thousands, has quit flying to have babies, a home and the love of her husband. In private life she is Mrs. Charles Oliver.

The maternal urge has again conquered.

"I'm through," said Miss Ruth, excuse, Mrs. Oliver. "It's me for the simple life—and kids.

"I want a little home somewhere, in the country, perhaps; books, a fireside—even if its only a gas log—and the uninterrupted companionship of my husband.

"I've never had time for these things. Now I'm going to take time for them.

**Stunts With Mop.**

"All my future stunts are going to be performed with a vacuum cleaner and an oil mop instead of with a fast automobile and a faster airplane.

"I've been playing housewife, and—well, I love it! It's more thrilling, more sweetly thrilling than anything I've ever done before."

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver have taken an apartment at 4531 Hazel avenue, Chicago, for their second honeymoon.

"Man, I've been proud of her before," says her happy husband, "but, well, you tell 'em, that's all. I can't! Now I am proud!"

The retirement of the petite flyer marks the end of 10 years of distinguished achievement, during which she has never had an accident. She was among the first, if not the first woman, to take up flying.

**Roma Disaster Haunts.**

She is a sister of Rodman Law, one of the original daredevil airmen, who once contemplated a trip to the moon in a giant skyrocket.

She attempted to enlist during the war, but was turned down as no provision had been made for women flyers. She then joined the Red Cross and "bombed" the country from one end to the other with Red Cross appeals. Much of her war work was done in Chicago.

She holds the altitude record for women flyers, having ascended 14,700 feet in 1917. Her "stunts" consisted of all tried before and new ones no one else would try.

She asserted that the recent Roma disaster also had something to do with her determination to retire.

"I always thought that sometime I would quit," she said. "That's what every flyer thinks. Some do and others—well, there are dozens of broken propeller blades above as many graves.

**Not Afraid Though.**

"Friends of mine, men I knew and flew with, 'crashed out' and others flew knowing that some day they, too, would end that way.

"Not that I'm afraid—I've never known what fear is; but I do want a home, and babies, and peace. I tell you, when you're way up there all alone, and you know that the slightest mishap, the least mistake, could only mean a sickening fall and a crash, it makes a person think.

"The public is unreasonable in its demands. It wants thrills and is oblivious of the danger to the flyer. That's what made the Roman amphitheater what is was.

"So I've quit and I hope . . . . well, you know!"

# ALASKA LEADS INCOME RETURNS

## District of Columbia Also Ranks High in Personal Revenues.

Interesting bits of information relating to American incomes included in the treasury department's report covering returns for 1919, which has just been made public.

Contrary to popular opinion, the largest percentage of returns by population was not from the wealthy industrial centers but from Alaska and the District of Columbia. The territory's showing—17.17 per cent—was explained by the number of individuals operating their own business, while that of the District of Columbia, 13.40 per cent—was believed to have resulted from the high ratio of government employes with salaries of more than $1,000 a year.

The southern agricultural states invariably were far down the list, Mississippi citizens making returns comprising only 1.33 per cent of the total population; North Carolina 1.45 per cent, and Alabama 1.74. New York led in total returns with more than 5,000,000.

An analysis made by the treasury of the sources of income showed that those in the $1,000—$2,000 class obtained 77 per cent of their personal revenue from wages and salaries, 3.8 per cent from rents and royalties, 1.4 per cent from dividends and 4.7 from interest on investments. This was contrasted with the taxpayer with an income of one million dollars who drew only 1.34 per cent from salaries, 23 per cent from partnerships, 11 per cent from sale of real estate, stocks, etc., 6 per cent from rents and royalties, 38 per cent from dividends and 11 per cent from interest on investments.

Deduction permitted by the government also showed a wide variance amounting to 7.47 per cent for incomes between $1,000 and $2,000 and 20.43 per cent for incomes of $2,000,000 and over.

Agriculture and related industries comprised more than 31 per cent of those making returns, "trade" 26 per cent and public service 22.

# BANNER MAPLE SAP YEAR SEEN

## Ohio Farmers Assert With Good Thaw Records Will Be Broken.

The sap's running.

Over the state of Ohio, in the maple syrup production sections, there is activity now. There is the pungent odor of wood fires, the sweet scent of boiling sap, the clatter of shiny pails, and the slow drip, drip of sap through the spiles.

Early reports from sugar making sections to C. J. West, federal agricultural statistician for Ohio, indicate a good season. Some say it will be a banner maple syrup year. Recent warm weather has loosened the sap and started it to dripping.

Alternate freezing and thawing is necessary for a good run. This is an unsually early season, it is pointed out.

Farmers in Geauga county, famed as being among the leading maple syrup producing counties in the country, are optimistic. If the ground gets well thawed out, and there is alternate freezing and thawing, they say, this will be a banner year.

Harris Hooseford, said to have one of the largest sugar bushes in the county, has tapped his 2,000 trees, and the sap is flowing into 3,000 buckets he has distributed.

The sugar season means feverish activity in Geauga county. One farmer said he keeps three or four men working almost night and day to get the work done.

When Winter starts to back track, the first job in sugar making is to get the pails washed. Then they are distributed through the sugar bush. When the right time arrives, men bore holes into the trees, and insert spiles, or little tubes, through which the sap drips into buckets, hung on the spiles.

Every day, a team pulls a sled to each tree, and the sap is emptied into a tank on the sled. When the tank is full it is taken to a shack in the center of the woods called the "sugar house."

Here it is emptied into a series of pans over a hot fire. When it is cooked, it is emptied into cans and is ready for the market. It takes about 30 quarts of sap to produce one quart of syrup.

The season ends when the buds begin to grow.

# SEX DETECTORS FAIL IN TESTS

## U. S. Puts Ban on 'Marvels' Designed Even to Aid Crime Solution.

Beware of the sex detector, says the department of agriculture. It is widely advertised as one of the greatest "marvels" of the age, but there is nothing to it, the department asserts in a formal statement.

Its manufacturers and publicity agents claim the director is a small instrument that will unfailingly indicate the sex and fertility of eggs, the department says, adding that poultry raisers were promised phenomenal hatches and as high a percentage of females as they might desire by its use.

"But this was only part of what might be expected of this simple but potent little device," declares the department in a recent circular. "It was said to tell the sex of oysters, butterflies, caterpillars, beetles, worms, and even the sex of the animal from which were obtained such products as leather and cheese, although there would seem to be little difficulty in the case of dairy products.

"Even the criminologist was offered assistance, for it was claimed that the unfailing little detective would tell the sex of the person who shed the blood found on clothing or elsewhere. One manufacturer said that by attaching a wire to his apparatus and running it through a keyhole he could determine the sex of any person holding the loose end of the wire."

At the suggestion of the post office department the bureau of chemistry of the agriculture department made tests of several such instruments—with the result that all the manufacturers have now gone out of business!

"One of the detectors," continues the report, "was an elongated, tubular, plummet-shaped device made of nickel-plated iron and filled with a greenish mixture of calcium carbonate and an aluminum salt, and suspended by a fine thread.

"When held an inch above an egg containing a male germ the stuffed tube was said to swing back and forth like the pendulum of a clock; but if the egg were of the opposite sex, the bob would describe little circles, and in the case of an infertile egg there would be no motion at all.

"Another device consisted of a small gilded wooden ball having a cavity filled with red lead and covered by a small iron disk, the whole suspended by a cord. The telltale motions were claimed to be the reverse of those that indicated male and female with the other instrument."

Try as the agricultural department experts would, they could not get the "miracles" to work. Tests on eggs and other things by a number of persons showed that all the instruments were useless. No two persons got the same results with the same eggs, and eggs known to be infertile gave positive indications that they would hatch both pullets and cockerels.

## Has Dog in Her Muff

A young woman boarded a New York subway train carrying a large silk muff. All would have gone well if the tiny pet dog inside the muff had not poked his head out so that the guard spied him. Girl, muff and dog got off at the first stop.

## He Is Giant of Films

Zada, a Zulu giant, is the tallest and strongest moving picture actor in captivity. He stands 7 feet 6 inches, and says he fears neither man nor beast. He looks it.

## Bankrupt Makes Good

Twenty-three years after he had been declared a bankrupt, Alfred J. Clay of England, finished paying off his creditors and the 1899 bankruptcy order was annulled.

## She Is Buddha's Medium

Spiritualism in increasing rapidly throughout Hungary. A girl who claims to be the medium of Buddha has acquired a tremendous following.

## Waiter Gives $5,000

A waiter has given $5,000 to endow a bed at the Italian hospital in London.

## Husband Lazy, Wife Dies

Mrs. Laura Fennu of New Jersey asked her husband to clear the snow off their sidewalk. He refused, so she undertook the task herself. As she was finishing the work she dropped dead.

## He Classifies Drunks

Dr. C. F. Harford of London says when a Frenchman gets drunk he is gay, a German snores and an Englishman fights.

## Price of Gold Lower

The price of gold has fallen during the year. It is expected the labor situation will be adjusted soon in such a way as to benefit the entire mining industry.

# Why a Nation Went to Smash

## The International Sunday School Lesson for March 19 Is, "The Downfall of Israel"—II Kings 17:1-18.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

SEVERAL years ago, in the remote and romantic city of Bagdad, which is to modern Mesopotamia what Babylon was of old, I asked the grand rabbi and his venerable associates what they thought had become of the Lost Ten Tribes of Israel, who disappear from history in the present Sunday school lesson. Thereupon followed much conferring and shaking of heads and stroking of long white beards, after which the grand rabbi assured me that all of his fellow rabbis present concurred in the judgment that the 10 tribes never were lost; that the children of those carried off from Israel still remain dispersed throughout Mesopotamia and Persia.

This answer not only confirmed my own observation of the many communities of Jews, in abject poverty, scattered over the region which used to be Assyria, but it also singularly supported the words of our lesson. "So Israel was carried away out of their own land to Assyria unto this day."

A generation ago any consideration of this bit of Bible history would have been devoted to a protracted and speculative discussion of the fate of the "lost 10 tribes." Nowadays, it primarily arouses a solicitude for the welfare of the remnant of the Jews, and a comparison of old Israel's fate with present world conditions; as well as a study of national problems and destiny. This lesson finds its millions of students thinking in world terms.

**Squaring Today With Yesterday.**

An uncanny similarity exists between present conditions in Bible lands and those which accompanied the collapse of the kingdom of Israel, when the Assyrians conquered the land and carried many of its inhabitants into captivity. Even vast deportations are again under way. Once more the great powers are contending for that strategic strip of territory called the Holy Land; and the two greatest European nations almost came to war over it.

Once again there is a convergence of both assimilative and disruptive forces there. The springs of revolt against suzerain powers are bubbling anew. Pan-Islamism is at war with Zionism, and nationalists contends with European imperialism. The drift of power toward the East is as marked as ever. In a curious reversal of conditions, the remnant of the ancient Assyrians, now a Christian people, are in exile and suffering, and crying to America as their only hope. Truly, this is a lesson to be studied with a Bible under one hand and a newspaper under the other.

**In a Wireless World.**

It is easier today to study this lesson of Israel's collapse than it was a decade ago, for we have grown accustomed to thinking in larger units. Even the average person now is accustomed to speak in national and international terms. Great forces have operated of late to enlarge our horizon—the war and the returned soldiers; the discussion of the League of Nations; the universal economic depression; new conceptions of transportation by land and sea and air; the Washington conference; the reading of such comprehensive books as Wells' "Outlines of History;" the new social movements—these modern forces that are lifting mankind out of life's littleness, suggest Tennyson's

"So the whole round world
is bound in every way
By gold chains about the
feet of God."

In recent months the magnitude and meaning of wireless telephony has begun to dawn upon people's minds, and manufacturers are unable to produce radiophones fast enough. There are no ends to God's lanes. A new era of internationalism has dawned, when a boy with an amateur wireless outfit in Brooklyn can be heard by another amateur in Scotland. Gone is the ancient loneliness and isolation; the Arctic explorer and the remote rancher may now keep in daily touch with the life of the world, hearing not only the news, but also the varied forms of entertainment.

It almost seems as if God had suddenly become in a hurry to force closer relationship and kindred interests and a common speech upon mankind. The present-day prophet of truth has such agencies for broadcasting the message for the hour as never were within the imagination of Elijah or Amos or the Apostle Paul. If enlarged opportunity means increased responsibility, some of us have a heavy obligation to meet in the recent emergency.

Amid all these amazing changes of our era one factor abides changeless—the moral character of men and nations as a paramount consideration. It is as true today for America as it was 2,500 years ago for old Israel, that "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." Nations rise and fall, according as they are true or false to the great religious ideal. Many countries have gone the way of Israel, and for the same reason. He is an unobservant reader of history who does not discern the clear connection between a nation's morality and its felicity, and between its felicity and its righteousness and its continuance.

**What Our Generation Has Seen.**

Everybody who reads this lesson has seen great nations collapse within the past eight years. What is more, every thoughtful person may put his finger upon the nations that have fallen and say, "This nation, by its conduct, repudiated God and his laws. How His clear judgment has overtaken it. It has gone the way of Israel, and for substantially the same reason." Recent history is the best of commentaries upon the downfall of the Northern Kingdom of the Chosen People.

Success, for a nation as for an individual, comes by loyalty to the highest conceptions of character. Israel knew the better and did the worse—and that is forever the most tragic of failure. Before it lost its territory, Israel lost its soul.

Long and black, the shadow of a false leader lay upon broken Israel's ruins—that of Jeroboam, "who made Israel to sin." He compromised his country's character in the beginning, and it never got right. From its place as Jehovah's peculiar people, he led it into the procession of worldly ways, so that the Jews worshipped idols, like the surrounding heathen.

(Copyright, 1922, by The Ellis Service.)

# ONLY U. S. FLAG FLIES IN TOWN OF ARMENIA

Some 30 American flags fly from as many buildings in Erivan, Armenia. It looks as American as any town in those parts could be. The only national anthem recognized and welcomed is "The Star Spangled Banner." All hats are raised when it is played, and even Bolshevik supporters pay homage.

At banquets all toasts have reference to America or something American. Whether dead or alive, the "health" of prominent Americans is drunk. Recently at one banquet the "health" of Theodore Roosevelt and George Washington was toasted at the same time as that of Warren Harding.


NUXATED IRON

It is the organic iron in your blood that takes up oxygen from your lungs. This oxygenated organic iron unites with your digested food as it is absorbed into your blood, like fire unites with coal or wood, and by so doing it creates tremendous power and energy. Without organic iron in your blood your food merely passes through your body without doing you any good.

Organic iron, like the iron in your blood and like the iron in spinach, lentils and apples may be had from any druggist under the name of "Nuxated Iron".

Over four million people are using Nuxated Iron annually, their experience proving that it increases the strength and endurance of the weak nervous, run-down people, in many cases, in two weeks' time.

If you want that virile force, that stamina and strength so necessary to great success in practically every undertaking in life, you owe it to yourself to commence trying Nuxated Iron today.



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**Thousands of others have gotten rid of theirs WITHOUT DIETING OR EXERCISING often at the rate of over a pound a day and WITHOUT PAYMENT until reduction has taken place.**

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You are not required to change in the slightest from your regular mode of living. There is no dieting or exercising. It is simple, easy and pleasant to take.

If you are overstout do not postpone but sit right down now and send for my FREE TRIAL TREATMENT and my plan whereby I am to be PAID ONLY AFTER REDUCTION HAS TAKEN PLACE if you so desire.

DR. R. NEWMAN, Licensed Physician State of New York
286 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Desk H-524



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**250 Pimples, 736 Blackheads and 3 Boils!**

No reward is offered, because they are lost forever! No question will be asked, except one question, "How did you lose them?" There is but one answer,—"I cut out new fad treatments and guesswork; I used one of the most powerful blood-cleansers, blood-purifiers and flesh-builders known, and that is S. S. S.! Now my face is pinkish, my skin clear as a rose, my cheeks are filled out and my rheumatism, too, is gone!" This will be your experience, too, if you try S. S. S. It is guaranteed to be purely vegetable in all its remarkably effective medicinal ingredients. S. S. S. means a new history for you from now on! S. S. S. is sold at all drug stores in two sizes. The larger size is the more economical.

...nd,—that glorious feeling that ...s with a clear, pure, ruddy com-...xion.

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Go over them each week and write to advertisers whose proposition interest you. Say you saw the ad in THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE.

**Over One Million Persons See These Little Ads Every Week**

CHARGE FOR SPACE—75c cents per line (count six words to a line). Send cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines nor more than forty-two lines. Advertisements that reach us Tuesday morning will appear in issue of that week.

**Only Reliable Advertisements Printed**

### MALE HELP WANTED

**GOVERNMENT needs Railway Mail** clerks, $133 to $192 month. Write for free specimen questions. Columbus Institute, Columbus, Ohio.

**Those out of employment or wishing** to increase present income, communicate with Chautauqua Commercial Agency, Jamestown, N. Y.

**Be a detective.** Excellent opportunity; good pay; travel. Write C. T. Ludwig, 205 Westover Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

### HELP WANTED.

**Men, over 17, Become Railway Mail** Clerks, $133-$192 mo. List posit'ns free. Franklin Institute, Dept. C-47, Rochester, N. Y.

### AGENTS WANTED

**Automobile Accessory Company** wants local representative to introduce and take orders for newly patented device thoroughly tested, and proved superior to any similar tool now in use. Product absolutely guaranteed. A big field and splendid opportunity for hustlers. Liberal commission. Address for description, terms and details. Beacon Bronze Co., Division 12, Beacon, N. Y.

**Sales agents wanted in every county** to give all or spare time. Positions worth $750 and $1,500 yearly. We train the inexperienced. Novelty Cutlery Company, 138 Bar st., Canton, Ohio.

**Guaranteed Hosiery, lowest prices.** Manufacturers complete line direct to wearers. Samples without charge. We deliver. Part time acceptable. Joseph Bros., 335 B Broadway, New York.

**We pay $36 a week and expenses** and give a Ford auto to men to introduce poultry and stock compounds. Imperial Co., D-46, Parsons, Kan.

### AGENTS.

**AGENTS—Make a dollar an hour,** Sell Mendets, a patent patch for instantly mending leaks in all utensils. Sample package free. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. 710-C, Amsterdam, N. Y.

### SALESMEN

**Sell Holmes Tires and Tubes.** No capital required. $100 weekly income. Price sells them, quality gets re-orders. Holmes Rubber Co., 1500 W. 15th, Dept. B, Chicago.

### AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES

**Auto owners wanted to use and** introduce our new 6,000 and 10,000 Mile Guaranteed Cord and Fabric Tires. Make big money, part or full time. Free tires for your car. Write quick for special agents offer and low wholesale prices. It will pay you to answer this little adv. now. Reliable Tire & Rubber Co., 35th st. and Michigan ave., Dept. 170, Chicago, Ill.

### TOBACCO HABIT.

**Tobacco or snuff habit cured or no** pay. $1.00 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., TH, Baltimore, Md.

### PATENTS

**Patents—Booklet free. Highest references;** best results; promptness assured. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 624 F st., Washington, D. C.

### UNDERGROUND TREASURES.

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### REAL ESTATE WANTED

**Real Estate Wanted—Have you a** farm, city or town property, hotel or rooming house or a business of any kind for sale or exchange? We have a large number of buyers wanting to trade and if you have any kind of real estate for exchange write me at once, giving full description of property. John D. Baker, DeQueen, Arkansas.

### REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

**REST BARGAIN OFFERED** — Store, stock, some town lots and acreage in a growing town, West Florida. Income from store will pay all expenses. Write for particulars. Farnsworth, Box K, Lynn Haven, Fla.

### MISCELLANEOUS FARMS FOR SALE

**$700 Gets 225-Acre Farm With Horses, Furniture, 8 Cows and** heifers, sheep, tools, implements, etc.; in one of state's best farming districts, handy advantages, machine-worked fields, 15-cow spring-watered pasture, about 3,000 cords wood, timber, 300 apple trees; 6-room house, 10-cow barn, poultry houses, garage, etc. Owner called away—only $2200 with $700 down, easy terms. Details page 11 Our Illus. Spring Catalog 1200 Bargains. Free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, INC., 150S Nassau St., N. Y. City.

## This Cook Got Hers

Joan Burnett, employed as cook for a grocer's wife in Glasgow, took a little too much on herself when she whipped her mistress. She has been sentenced to seven years imprisonment.

## Ancient City Uncovered

After 15 years of work the full wonders of Angkor, the ancient city of Indo-China, have been uncovered. Angkor was the seat of the Jayavarman dynasty 1,000 years ago.

## World's Largest Fan

To ventilate the Severn railway tunnel in England a fan 27 feet in diameter is being built. It will supply 800,000 cubic feet of air per minute.


# GOITRE

Pay When Well

I have an honest, proven remedy for goitre (big neck). It checks the growth at once, reduces the enlargement, stops pain and distress and relieves in a little while. Pay when well. Tell your friends about this. Write me at once. DR. ROCK, Dept. 98 Box 737, Milwaukee, Wis.


## TIRES WITH 500 NAIL HOLES LEAK NO AIR

A new puncture-proof inner tube, which in actual use was punctured 500 times without showing the loss of any air when tested by a tire gauge, has been invented by Paul B. Coats, an electrical engineer of Chicago. It is inflated with air and has the same appearance as the regular inner tube, yet it removes all the necessity of changing tires until the casings are entirely worn out. Cars using these tubes are making from 8000 to 12,000 miles without removing a tire from the wheel. A wonderful feature of this new tube is that it can be procured and sold at about the same price as the ordinary tube. Mr. Coats has turned over all rights on his invention to the Milburn Tube Co., 412 W. 47th St., Chicago, which wants to place these tubes in a few cars here. They will make a very liberal offer to anyone who wishes to try them at the company's risk, until a distributor is appointed for this territory—Advertisement.


# Spectacles on ten days trial FREE

## Don't Send Me One Penny

**I Am Going To Mail You a Pair of the Latest-Style, Extra-Large, Round-Eye, "Sight-Improving" Spectacles Absolutely Free of Charge**

I want you to take a good look at the spectacles in the above heading. Notice their size and shape. Compare them with the glasses you or your friends may be wearing right now.

Notice the extra-large round eyes in these latest-style "sight-improving" spectacles. The glasses are as large and as round as a silver dollar, as you can see in the above picture; and completely cover every part of the human eye so you don't have to look over the tops of them or squint your eyes under them like you have to do when wearing the old-style small-eye spectacles for sale at stores.

**These Latest-Style, Extra-Large, Round-Eye "Sight-Improving" Spectacles Have Taken the Country by Storm**

Thousands of spectacle-wearers from Maine to California have quit using the old-style small-eye egg-shaped glasses and are now wearing the latest-style extra-large round-eye "sight-improving" spectacles—which have practically taken the country by storm—and I am going to send you a pair of these up-to-date glasses complete in a very neat and handsome 10 karat gold-filled spectacle frame, to try fully ten days on your own eyes in your own home without a cent in advance or even a reference.

**You Can Wear These Latest-Style, Extra-Large, Round-Eye "Sight-Improving" Spectacles for Far or Near, for Reading or Looking Away Off In the Distance**

As soon as you get them, I want you to put them on your eyes no matter how weak they may be from age; sit down at your fireside these cold wintry nights and you will be agreeably surprised to discover that you can again read the finest print in your newspaper or magazine; you will be able to thread the smallest-eyed needle and do the finest kind of embroidery and crocheting with them on and do it all night long if you like without any headaches or eye-pains and with as much ease and comfort as you ever did in your life.

**You Can Use Them When Out Hunting, Driving or To the Movies If You So Desire**

If you like to go out hunting occasionally, put on these latest-style, "sight-improving" spectacles, go out into the woods some bright sunny morning and you will be delighted to find how greatly they help you in sighting your gun and taking aim at your game.

Or if you are fond of going to the movies once in a while, you can take a seat away in the back end of the theatre—to avoid the glimmer of the lights—and you will be pleased to notice that even the smallest words and pictures on the screen look just as clear and as plain to you as though you were sitting right in the front row, with the aid of these latest-style, "sight-improving" spectacles.

**Seeing Is Believing**

Now I realize that it may be hard for you—or any other spectacle-wearer whose sight has become greatly weakened from age—to believe that these latest-style, "sight-improving" spectacles will again bring back to you the absolutely perfect sight of your younger days.

But you know the old saying "Seeing is believing" and I positively will not accept one single solitary penny from you until you have seen these latest-style spectacles and have found them more sight-improving to your own eyes than any spectacles you have ever bought anywhere at any price before. That is the reason why I am only asking you to fill out and mail me the coupon below, and I will immediately send you a handsome 10 karat gold-filled pair of the latest-style, "sight-improving" spectacles by mail, all charges prepaid to try fully 10 days on your own eyes in your own home without a cent in advance or even a reference.

**Cut Out this Coupon on this Line**

AMERICAN SPECTACLE HOUSE, Room 16, 55th & Dorchester Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I have read your liberal offer and want you to send me by mail all charges prepaid a handsome 10-karat gold filled pair of your latest-style, extra-large, round-eye, "sight-improving" spectacles complete with an up-to-date leatherette spring-back pocket-book spectacle-case which you are offering on ten days absolute free trial.

I am going to try them out for reading or looking away off in the distance, for far or near, indoors or outdoors and, in every way you have mentioned above, and if I find them all you claim them to be after a ten days trial, I will pay you your advertising price of $2.85 and no more. I want you, however, to distinctly understand that if I do not find them to be right up-to-date in every respect or if they do not restore the absolutely perfect vision of my younger days, I will return them to you without a cent of pay as I don't intend to keep them unless they are much better than any spectacles I have ever used before and even then I positively will not pay for them unless I consider them a bargain at the advertising price of $2.85 which you are asking for them and you will have to take my word as final in this matter. **Be Sure and Answer the Following Questions:**

*How old are you? Ans.*..... *How many years have you used glasses (if any) Ans.*.....

*Name*.....

*County*..... *Post Office*.....

*R. R.*..... *Box*..... *State*.....

*Street and No. (if any)*.....

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# REPUBLICAN RULE HELPS U. S. TREASURY

## G. O. P. ECONOMY TAKES BILLION OFF U. S. DEBT

### President Harding's Budget System Shows Good Results in First Year of His Administration.

The United States treasury finished the first year of Republican administration a little better off than when it started.

When President Harding entered office the public debt was $24,000,000,000. Since then there has been a reduction of almost $1,000,000,000 in the debt. Treasury plans for rapid retirement of outstanding indebtedness, in the form of Victory notes and short time certificates of indebtedness, contemplate an even larger reduction in the nation's debt within the next administration year.

The treasury cash status has been helped by the operations of the budget system. Officials declare it has proved the most effective weapon for curbing loose extravagance and waste.

In a large measure the cut in government expenditures down to a basis slightly below $4,000,000,000 a year, for the present fiscal year, has resulted from restrictions put on government requirements and spending. Another factor has been the liquidation plans of the administration. Liquidating boards have realized about $500,000,000 from sales of surplus war stocks.

**Want Debt Manageable.**

One of the chief features standing out in the treasury's program during the first year of the Harding regime is the plan to make the socalled short-dated debt of the country more manageable.

Within 14 months more than $6,000,000,000 in outstanding Victory notes and certificates of indebtedness reach maturity. The maturity of such a huge portion of the debt in such a short period has dominated the treasury's position for many months.

All of the fiscal plans have contemplated the refunding operations, in order that there shall be a better distribution of the early maturities. The effect of the refunding operations by which both Victory notes and certificates have been greatly reduced has been to improve the market value of Liberty bonds.

Gradual increase in the value of the Liberties is forecast by the much larger refunding operations yet to come.

The administration enters its second year of power with government revenues gradually shrinking. Before the end of another year, unless business takes a sharp upward turn, further revision of the revenue laws, to provide additional sources of revenue, and perhaps a better distribution of the tax burden by shifting the tax load from the shoulders of those least able to bear it, is thought to be probable.

Under the economy program of President Harding it is noted, however, that thus far the revenues have kept well above expenditures. Because of the refunding operations, officials have calculated that the treasury receipts must be kept far ahead of the outgo.

The treasury's program now is to avoid entering the money market to make borrowings to aid payment of the government's running expenses.

**Reduction in Taxes.**

Secretary Mellon points to the reduction in taxes as one of the achievements of the administration. The new tax law will not fully reflect its full benefits to the public until the first full fiscal year of its operations begins July 1 next.

President Harding, commenting on the economies enforced through the methods made possible by the budget system, said that "saving has become fashionable."

Two meetings thus far held by the business organization of the government have demonstrated that it is possible to knit the fiscal officers of the government together in a smooth working, co-ordinate unit. Officials predict that the savings of future years will be even more pronounced under the systems set up to limit expenditures. Secretary Mellon declared that further reductions in expenditures must be effected, if actual heavy deficits are to be avoided.

The gross public debt of the nation will involve payment of heavy interest charges of the government for years to come. The interest on the public debt alone amounts to about $1,000,000,000 a year, or about one-fourth of the government's total outlay. Most of the public debt represents Liberty bonds and Victory note issues floated by the government during the war. Liberty bonds and Victory notes outstanding total more than $19,000,000,000.

The administration's second year will show a larger reduction of the public debt than was possible in the first year. This program will be facilitated through the treasury's decision to retire or redeem a substantial fraction of these issues. Officials predict that this policy by the government will further enhance the value of the bonds in the market.


## HEALING CREAM QUICKEST RELIEF FOR HEAD COLDS

Colds and catarrh yield like magic to soothing, healing, antiseptic cream that penetrates through every air passage and relieves swollen, inflamed membranes of nose and throat. Your clogged nostrils open right up and you can breathe freely. Hawking and snuffling stop. Don't stay stuffed up and miserable.

Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm from your druggist. Apply a little in the nostrils and get instant relief. Millions endorse this remedy known for more than fifty years.

—Advertisement.


## Grant Memorial Will Be Unveiled at Washington on April 27

A great memorial to former President Grant will be unveiled in the Botanical Gardens at Washington on April 27, marking the culmination of 20 years of work by the designer and sculptor, Henry Merwin Shrady of New York, whose father, Dr. George F. Shrady, attended the famous military leader up to the time of his death. The work is pyramidal in outline, with all the minor figures and groups sweeping up to General Grant, astride his horse, in the center of the memorial. The complete work is one of the most beautiful ever conceived.

## MYSTERY VEILS GERMAN FUNDS

### French Charge Huge Sums Are Exported to Evade Reparations.

One of the big mysteries of international finance is the amount of foreign currency and foreign securities held by Germans. Upon the solution of this mystery will depend largely the settlement of the reparations problem—but unfortunately the only light that can be shed upon it is that of conjecture and guesswork. So the mystery will continue to remain quite mysterious.

In their belief that Germany is wilfully concealing her assets, French publicists have charged that capital to the amount of 6,000,000,000 to 7,000,000,000 gold marks ($1,405,000,000 to $1,640,000,000) has been converted into foreign securities or has been put on deposit in foreign banks. As the German reparations instalment for February, 1922, was only 650,000,000 gold marks ($160,000,000) it seemed evident to the French press that Germany could pay if she wanted to collect the money from her private citizens.

**Capital Flowing Out.**

Now comes an interview, published in a Berlin paper, quoting Herr Urbig, director of the Disconto-Gesellschaft (one of the largest banks in the reich), admitting the outward flow of German capital. The figures given by Herr Urbig are quite naturally more conservative than those taken from the French press. His estimate—and he admits it is only an estimate—puts the total of converted German capital at 1,500,000,000 gold marks ($351,000,000). Most of this conversion took place, he says, during the Fall of 1921, when the mark suddenly collapsed.

Against this figure, however, Herr Urbig sets up a debit of several hundred million gold marks representing amounts that German capitalists owe to allied and neutral countries. He cautions students of frenzied international finance to guard against the furor numeri—the craze for wrting strings of zeros and counting in billions and trillions.

**Can't Stop Conversion.**

Herr Urbig does not believe that the German government will in its present position be able to stop the conversion of German capital. Stronger governments have tried to regulate the flow of financial paper from one country into another, but have been baffled by the problem.

The treaty of Versailles contains a clause permitting the allied governments to seize private German deposits in the financial institutions of allied countries. This clause, however, has been annulled through the efforts of British financiers, who found that it drove away a lucrative amount of German business to American and neutral banks.

## THREE WILDCATS BAGGED WITH ONLY ONE SHOT

Martin J. Race of Great Barrington, Mass., has been awarded $15 for killing three wildcats with one shot.

Race was hunting on Beartown mountain, when he came across three cats fighting over the remains of a dead partridge. He fired one shot and all three of the animals dropped. He later filed a bounty claim for $5 on each of the cats.

## DEATH HIDES IN ROSE PLUCKED BY COUNTESS

While picking roses in the garden of her villa, near Brindisi, Italy, Countess Elizabeth do Flavi-Palli pricked her thumb on a thorn. Tetanus developed within a few hours. The countess was taken to the Brindisi hospital and specialists were summoned from Rome, but they were unable to save her life.

## Winter Hard on Wolves

This is the most severe Winter ever known in Haute Loire, Southern France. Wolves and wild boars have been driven from the forests by deep snows and are prowling through the villages.

## Pope Selects Successor

Pope Pius has appointed as his successor as archbishop of Milan, Monsignor Eugenio Tosi, bishop of Andria. Monsignor Tosi belongs to the Order of the Oblates of St. Charles.

## Naval Holiday Is On

Fifteen obsolete British warships are being broken up to provide work for unemployed.

## FLASHES JESTS TO DEATH AS WIND AND WAVES BEAT SHIP TO BOTTOM OF SEA

The grim humor of a wireless operator, who laughed at death and flashed striking bits of wit into the ether as his ship, the Norwegian steamer, Grontoft, wallowed and slowly sank during a mid-Atlantic hurricane recently, was recorded on the radio log of the Danish steamer, Estonia, arriving in New York last week.

Each detail of the ship's plight, each call for aid, was supplemented by the jesting comment of the radio man, whose identity is still unknown. He talked as if he were going on a lark in port instead of the bottom of the sea. His last message, a disjointed one, was a series of witticisms—with death as the butt of the joke.

The Estonia, herself hard hit in the 110-mile gale, made a valiant but unsuccessful effort to reach the Grontoft, which first sent out calls for aid at 10 in the morning, reporting her position as about 100 miles east of Cape Race. The Estonia at that time was 48 miles west of the disabled Norwegian and steaming in an opposite direction, Captain Hans Gorgenson ordered his ship about and she steamed slowly toward the Grontoft.

Meanwhile Radio Operator Hansen engaged the operator of the Grontoft in conversation. The latter sent out first the following—a stereotyped irony of the seas:

"God pity the poor sailors on a night like this."

Then followed a series of "Ha, Ha's."

"And say," he continued, "the old man thinks this calm will be over by nightfall. We sure need some breeze."

An hour later an urgent call for aid was sent out by the Grontoft and her operator jested again.

"Well the steward is making sandwiches for the lifeboats. Looks like we were going on a picnic."

Again, a half hour later, he sent: "The old wagon has a list like a run-down heel. This is no weather for a fellow to be out in without an umbrella."

"Hold on," returned the Estonia's wireless. "We'll be alongside soon."

The Grontoft did not reply until 40 minutes later. Then:

"We are sinking stern first. The boats are smashed. Can't hold out any longer. The skipper dictated that—he ought to know. Where did I put my hat? Sorry we can't wait for you—pressing business elsewhere —S—S—."

The Estonia's operator quoted in reply these lines:

"What dam of lances brought thee forth,
To jest at dawn with death?"
But there was no answer.

Six hours after picking up the first call from the Grontoft the Estonia reached her reported position, and though she cruised about for four hours, failed to find even a trace of wreckage.

The Grontoft, from Galveston, New Orleans and Norfolk, was en route for Esbjerg. She had a crew of 30.

## REDS NOW FACE CLOTH SCARCITY

### Importation of Cotton and Wool Imperative to Clothe People.

If the Russian people are to continue to be clothed, important imports of cotton and woolen cloth will be necessary this year.

Russia's cotton and wooler textile industries are in a well-nigh hopeless condition, both from the point of view of raw materials and the possibility of factory production. The prospects for flax, hemp and silk are somewhat better.

In the warehouses of the government, in the public markets and the retail stores there is to be found a limited amount of cloths now but at high prices. A little silk is available at $1.50 to $3 a yard, woolen goods at $3 to $10 a yard, and very little linen at $3 to $5. These prices are increasing rapidly. To meet this situation, the economic council has decided to retain a government monopoly of raw cotton.

Past and continuing financial, political, social and labor conditions contribute to this situation.

The loss of sheep growing fine wool is estimated to be very high. Out of a total of 5,000,000 of such sheep, only 115,000 are said to remain. Before the war, Russia had upward of 80,000,000 sheep bearing coarse wool. Figures to show their consumption for food are not available.

The cotton production in Turkestan, where Russia formerly obtained three-fourths of her raw supply, has fallen 70 per cent.

Before the war Russia stood fourth among nations as a cloth manufacturer, and manufactured five-sixths of all the cloths her people wore. The present crippling of her cloth factories comes partly from the fact that she has lost Poland and the Baltic provinces where there were two of her three great factory centers. The third was in Moscow, especially for coarse cloths such as that used by her army.


## RUB RHEUMATIC PAIN FROM ACHING JOINTS

Stop "dosing" Rheumatism.

It's pain only. St. Jacobs Oil will stop any pain, and not one rheumatism case in fifty requires internal treatment. Rub soothing, penetrating St. Jacobs Oil right on the tender spot, and by the time you say Jack Robinson—out comes the rheumatic pain and distress. St. Jacob's Oil is a harmless rheumatism liniment which never disappoints, and doesn't burn the skin. It takes pain, soreness and stiffness from aching joints, muscles and bones; stops sciatica, lumbago, backache and neuralgia.

Limber up! Get a small trial bottle of old-time, honest "St. Jacobs Oil" from any drug store, and in a moment, you'll be free from pains, aches and stiffness. Don't suffer! Rub rheumatism away.


## BURBANK NOW 73 YEARS OLD

### Advises Rearing Children Like Plants, in Country, if Possible.

Luther Burbank, plant wizard, who celebrated his 73rd birthday March 7, in an address at a mass meeting in his honor, advocated the use of the lessons of plant life in rearing children.

"I am convinced," said the creator of thousands of new plants and trees, "that the same treatment and care necessary to the highest development of plant life is also essential to the highest development of human life.

"No boy or girl should be permitted to see the inside of a schoolhouse until he or she is a least 10 years of age. I am speaking now of the boy or girl who has the privilege of being reared in the only place that is truly fit to bring up a boy or plant—the country, the small town, the nearer to nature the better.

"Not only would I have a child reared for the first 10 years of its life in the open, in close touch with nature, a barefoot boy, with all that implies for physical stamina, but I would have him reared in love. In the successful cultivation of plants there must be absolute honesty. You cannot deceive nature or thwart her without the consequences falling back on your own head. Be honest with the child.

"The wave of public dishonesty which seems to be sweeping over the country is chiefly due to the lack of proper training—breeding if you please—in the formative years of life."

## English Filmdom Exults

British moving picture producers are happy in the belief that the Arbuckle case and Taylor murder have hurt the American film industry. They intend to press this advantage in marketing English pictures.

## Likes Speed at 103

Mrs. Amelia Somersford of England, who enjoyed her first motor ride on her 103d birthday, says she wants to go faster on her next ride.

## One Woman Executed

During 17 years 60 women have been sentenced to death for murder in England, but only one executed.

An Englishman claims to have discovered a metal possessing the transparent properties of glass, by which airplanes could be made invisible.

## U. S. AND BRITAIN REDUCE ARMIES

### "Hands Across Sea" Spirit to Be Tested Out by Two Nations.

John Bull and your Uncle Samuel, who came out of the recent armament conference standing more nearly shoulder to shoulder than ever before in history, apparently have decided to test out this "hands across the sea" spirit and see if it is genuine.

Elimination of Anglo-American discord, which many international observers hold to be the most important result achieved by the late armament conference, is to be reflected on both sides of the Atlantic by slashing cuts into the armies and navies of Britain and America that go much farther than ordered by the conference.

Singularly enough, the cuts are somewhat similar on both sides. Whether this is a coincidence, a happen-so, or whether it developed out of some of the numerous "conversations" between American and British statesmen in Washington during the last four months, is a matter of conjecture.

The recent recommendation of the Lloyd George government to the house of commons that the army be demobilized to the extent of 50,000 officers and men finds an almost exact parallel in Washington. The present strength of the American army is 150,000 officers and men. Congressional pruners are planning to cut the American army just that much — eliminate 5,000 officers through the agency of "plucking boards" and cut down the enlisted personnel to around 100,000.

The Lloyd George government recommended to the house of commons that 35,000 officers and men of the British navy be demobilized. This, too, fits in almost exactly with congressional plans on this side of the water.

The present strength of the American navy is around 105,000 officers and men. Congress threatens to cut it to 75,000 men, a reduction of 30,000 as against the British cut of 35,000. Congressmen, with an eye to saving money, and an argument next November, assert that with the reduction in the number of ships already agreed to the navy does not need a larger personnel than 75,000.

In appropriations for the upkeep of the army and navy there are found similar corrpesponding slashes.

The British estimate it will take 21,000,000 pound sterling to run their navy next year. This is about $105,000,000, at normal exchange.

The American budget estimate was $431,754,000 for the American navy next year.

For the British army the estimate was 20,000,000 pound sterling, or about $100,000,000 at normal exchange. The American estimate in the last budget was $369,902,107.


**$13.95 Goodyear All-Weather Coat Free**

Goodyear Mfg. Co., 1903-R, Goodyear Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., is making an offer to send a handsome, rainproofed, all-weather coat to one person in each locality who will show and recommend it to friends. If you want one, write today. —Advertisement.


## ALLIES BALK AT "WAR" IN GERMAN MANUAL

The allied control commission in Germany, which acts under the treaty of Versailles to supervise the carrying out of the treaty's terms in the military and similar sections, has asked the Berlin government to abrogate the new artillery manual in which, over the signature of Major-General Von Seecht, the chief of staff, the following sentence occurs:

"The final object of these instructions is preparation for war."

The control commission points out that under the treaty of Versailles Germany is prohibited from having artillery for war purposes. It demands that a revised manual, eliminating the clause objected to, be put in its hands before March 20.

## Paper Was Stored

A famine of white paper in Vienna including newsprint with constantly increasing cost, led the government to investigate and inspectors found many large warehouses filled with paper of all grades. The mills, it is charged, have been storing their output with speculators doing an enormous business. The stocks are said to have changed ownership many times without a pound leaving the warehouses. The paper has been confiscated.

The interest on the war debt of Great Britain is $1,522,500,000 annually.

## DECLARES RACE WARFARE BREWS

### California Asserts Japs Are Flocking to West Coast of United States.

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN

Racial conflict between Japanese and white persons on the Pacific coast, if steps are not soon taken to stop the steady inflow of Japanese immigration, is predicted by Mr. V. S. McClatchy of California, and others who testified recently before the house immigration committee. The committee and the state department are expected to take up the question of Japanese immigration again later in the year.

Meanwhile, under the "gentlemen's agreement," the Japanese continue to import large numbers of their nationals. The agreement, which was supposed to have the same effect as an exclusion law, has proved a flimsy barrier with innumerable loopholes, as immigration figures since 1907 show.

The Japanese have shown remarkable ingenuity in finding these loopholes. The agreement was supposed by Americans virtually to put an end to Japanese immigration, with the reasonable exception that those in this country might send back for their wives and children. The possibilities of this privilege soon began to surprise the American government.

Comparatively few of the Japanese men in this country had left wives in the Orient. But Japanese bachelors began to send their photographs back to Japan and to be married by picture to Japanese maidens who then came to America as wives.

**Brides Disturbing Factor**

The stream of Japanese brides is the most disturbing factor in the Japanese question now. In 1900, before Japanese exclusion was seriously threatened, there was only one Japanese woman in the United States to 25 men. Now statistics show one to every three men, due to a considerable extent to the picture bride invasion, and lately to the Kankodan bride system.

The purpose of the energetic Japanese family building, it is said, is to increase the number of Japanese children born in this country. These children are Americans with right to own land and with privileges of American citizenship. Articles have appeared in Japanese newspapers urging that children born in the United States use their American citizenship for purposes of Japan. This is interpreted by Californians to mean that the Japanese-Americans are to hold land and to multiply so that they may become a dominant force in this country.

Japan's attitude in this matter is shown in that she claims every child born of Japanese parents in any country whatever.

"To be freed from responsibility to the Japanese government," explained Mr. McClatchy, "the Japanese, wherever he may be born, must ask permission to renounce his Japanese citizenship before he is 17 years of age. That means that his parents or guardians must take the step for him, and rarely does the Japanese parent, trained in loyalty to Japan, make the application. In fact, out of 90,000 Japanese born in the United States and Hawaii, only 73 children have applied for ex-patriation, and only 64 of these requests were granted.

**Japs Are Supervised**

"Supervision over the Japanese in America is kept through local Japanese associations. These organizations see that every child is registered with the Japanese consul as well as with the American office of vital statistics.

"When the child is seven or eight years old he is very apt to be sent back to Japan for schooling. The Japanese authorities say that 13,000 Hawaiian born children are in Japan for this purpose. The American authorities believe the number is closer to 20,000. From the San Francisco port in the year ending July, 1920, 2,224 of these children were sent back to Japan; last year 1,973 sailed; and by next July, it is estimated, the total for the three years will be more than 6,500. The children stay until they are 17 or 18 years of age and then return to America. This is shown by immigration reports."

"After various useless attempts to make the "gentlemen's agreement" do the work of an exclusion law, Mr. McClatchy believes that the United States is coming to realize that it has none of the force of such a law, and never will have.

Many bright-plumaged male birds shed their ornamental feathers after the breeding season.


## Vigor Of Youth in A New Discovery

**Science Produces a Vitalizer Superior to Famous Gland Treatment—Magic Power of a Bark From Africa.**

Have you lost your youth, vigor and "pep"? Does life seem dull and work a grind? Don't worry. Science has discovered a new vitalizer superior even to the much discussed "goat gland" and "monkey gland" treatment. Anyone can now quickly and easily regain the vitality and eagerness of youth and do it in the privacy of the home.

The principal ingredients is an extract from the bark of an African tree. It is said to be the most amazing invigorator ever discovered. Combined with it are other tonic and vitalizing elements of proved merit. In most cases the compound produces marked improvement in a day or two, and in a short time the vitality is raised, the circulation improves and the glow of health is felt in every part.

The laboratories producing this new vitalizer, which is called Re-Bild-Tabs, are so confident of its power that they offer new customers a large $2 supply for only $1 and guarantee to refund the money if the remedy fails to give results in one week.

Any reader of this paper may test the new discovery without risk. Send no money, but just your name and address to the Re-Bild Labatories, 381 Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo., and a full $2 treatment of Re-Bild-Tabs will be mailed. On delivery, pay the postman only $1 and postage. If not delighted with the results at the end of a week, notify the laboratories and your money will be refunded in full. Do not hesitate about accepting this offer, as it is fully guaranteed.


## Senate Chamber Dark at Words "War Cloud"

A sudden darkening of the senate chamber as Senator Lodge, Republican leader, referred to "war clouds" at the close of his treaty speech recently, was looked upon by senators as an ominous coincidence.

"If we fail in the passage of this treaty, war clouds will loom on every side," said Lodge.

At that moment a cloud passed above the capitol, darkening the skylights and filling the chamber with gloom.

## 1922 Spring Model Eastern Flappers Say It With Scent

The perfume vamp is with us. She says it with distilled flowers.

It began with the sudden popularity of long, slender vials holding the proper quantity of scent for once using. They are known as "dabs." Some enterprising sub-deb undertook to turn the "dabs" to account. She learned the odor of violets was supposed to produce an atmosphere of spirituality; sandalwood created mystery; rose was the odor of love.

Now all the girls are carrying leather cases much like the old doc's in which smells to evoke all human emotions in repose in tubes of varicolored liquids. New York smells like a nursery farm.

## JACKSON JAILED KIN, PICKS G. O. P.

### Woman Solon Avenges 'Old Hickory's' Treatment of Ancestor.

Miss Alice M. Robertson, representative in congress from Oklahoma, speaking at a rally of Republican women of Kansas City, told of her early antagonism toward women's suffrage, of her reason for being a Republican and for running for congress.

Miss Robertson once was vice-president of the Anti-Suffrage society of Oklahoma.

"I used to think that not one woman in a hundred knew anything about politics," she said, "but experience has taught me that not one man in a hundred knows anything about politics, so there you are."

She said that when she was first asked to run for congress she "never was so 'flabbergasted' in all my life.

"A member of a certain organization came to me and asked me if I would consider the nomination," she said.

"At first I thought I couldn't successfully run for dog catcher, but the man argued and argued—— well if any man had approached me with the same persistence, insistence and eloquence in the matter of changing my name, I never would have remained an old maid."

She said she was often asked how she became a Republican. "My grandfather was a missionary among the Cherokee Indians of Georgia," she said. "When the state of Georgia sent the Indians out of the state, he refused to leave them. For this he was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. The case was tried in many courts and finally the U. S. supreme court decided that it was illegal to hold him. But the sovereign state of Georgia, aided and abetted by Andrew Jackson, decided that they would do as they pleased in the matter.

"So whenever I am asked why I am a Republican, I always say that I never can get over Andrew Jackson keeping my grandfather in the penitentiary."

In conclusion, Miss Robertson said, concerning President Harding:

"We have in the White House the most human kind of people — your kind and my kind. It is an administration that recognizes God."

## KY. BODY KILLS EVOLUTION BILL

### Backers of Measure Say Teaching of Theory Makes Infidels.

The Kentucky house of representatives has killed the Ellis evolution bill. The vote was 42 to 41 against the measure.

The vote came after five hours of debate in which opponents of the measure pleaded with the house not to "bring about a return of intolerance," and the proponents charged that students were being turned into infidels and agnostics by the teaching of evolution in the University of Kentucky.

Leaders of the opposition had believed that the supporters of the bill had a large majority in the house. When the first roll call was completed they discovered that only 38 had voted for the bill. This was two less than the number required for passage. Then began a scramble, in which missing members were rounded up. The second vote resulted in a tie, 41 to 41.

Bruce Cundiff, who said he was against the bill because he felt it was an infringement on personal liberty, had declined to vote when the roll was called first. He finally was induced to vote against it, his ballot killing the bill.

## Baby Born at Theater

A son was born to Signora Louisa Massi while attending a theatrical performance in Rome. The play proceeded after mother and baby had been removed to a hospital.

At Batum, on the Black sea, dock laborers get 8,000 rubles a day, equal to eight cents, the price of two pounds of bread.


*Harry E. Sutton*

## PAIN IN BACK?

Usually Your System is full of Uric Acid to Excess and this Causes Rheumatic Pains. Your Kidneys do Not Carry Away the Poison. Here is what a Well Known Man Says:

Minerva, Ohio — "I was suffering most severely from a pain in my back. I got a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Anuric (anti-uric-acid) tablets and took them. It was rheumatism and in about three or four weeks I had relief. I know, too, from the experiences of others with whom I am acquainted, users of Dr. Pierce's Anuric, that they have been benefited."—Harry E. Sutton.

Health is your most valuable asset. It does not pay to neglect it. Will you then not write to Dr. Pierce, president of the Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., now? Mail it with 10c for a trial pkg. of Anuric. You will receive FREE medical advice.


## Japanese Turn Smugglers

Port officials in Liverpool say many Japanese are adopting smuggling as their profession. Several have been recently caught.

## Famous Beauty Shot Dead

Miss Edith Horley, once the most noted beauty of English society was found shot to death in her home in London. She recently had suffered heavy financial losses.

Corsets were designed in the 16th century.


**EVERY MARRIED COUPLE**

and all who contemplate it should own a complete book of facts such as the "Medical Adviser" that folds the secrets of married happiness, so often revealed too late, book like it to be had at any price. 1008 pages—bound in cloth—formerly for $1.50. We can here only a few of the chapters: Mechanism of Life, History of Marriage, Sex Problems, Advice to Mother and Babe, Nervous Troubles, Anatomy, Physiology, Medicine.

SPECIAL OFFER: For a limited time we will send one copy for $1.00 to introduce to readers of this paper. Money back if not satisfied. Address Medical Press, 663 Washington Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

## DANDERINE

### Stops Hair Coming Out Thickens, Beautifies.

35 cents buys a bottle of Danderine" at any drug store. After one application you can not find particle of dandruff or a falling hair. Besides, every hair shows new vigor, brightness, more color and abundance.

**ANNUAL WATCH SALE $7.95**

$7.95. If you can tell it from a watch up to $25 or if you are not more than pleased with it in every respect, return it and there will be no charge. Owing to this offer is subject to previous sale when these are gone there will be no more. Order yours today. Send no money. Sales Co., Dept. A., Evansville, Ind.

## Free for Catarrh and Asthma

A French scientist declares he has found a way to kill the germ of bronchial asthma and catarrh and to prove it to any sufferer. If it clears your head and lungs instantly, improves your health like magic, and in one week's time convinces you that you have at last found the real cure, you can pay the trifling cost of powders and mailing. If not satisfied you do not owe one cent. Simply accept this free offer right now. Send no money, just name to MAGNEN CHEMICAL CO., 2106 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

**LADIES! SECRET TO DARKEN GRAY HAIR**

### Bring Back Its Color and Lustre With Grandma's Sage Tea Recipe.

Common garden sage brewed into a heavy tea, with sulphur and alcohol added, will turn gray, streaked and faded hair beautifully dark and luxuriant. Mixing the Sage Tea and Sulphur recipe at home, though, is troublesome. An easier way is to get the ready-to-use preparation, improved by the addition of other ingredients, at large bottle cost, at drug stores, known as "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," thus avoiding a lot of bother.

While gray, faded hair is unsightly, full, we all desire to restore youthful appearance and abundance. By darkening your hair with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound, no one can tell, because it does it so naturally, so evenly. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning all gray hair has disappeared. After another application or two your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy, soft and luxuriant and you appear years younger.

—Advertisement.